THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864. [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WILMINGTON!

THE REBEL FORCES.

Names of the Commanders.

THE UNION POWDER-BOAT.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

&c., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia.

General Braxton Bragg, commanding.
Major Francis S. Parker, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Bragg was assigned to the command of the department in October last, and assumed command, with headquarters at Wilmington, on November 17, in the following order:—

[illegible] N. C., November 17, 1864.—I. I assume command of the Department of North Carolina, by the special orders No. 265, paragraph 14, A. and I. G. O., November 4, 1864.

Major-General Whiting and Brigadier-General Baker will continue the territorial command heretofore exercised by them, and make their reports to these headquarters.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General.

The assignment of Bragg to the supreme command of this important post was received at the North by the Rebel press as an evil omen, and an appropriate "farewell of Wilmington" was taken. The department has been divided into the two districts of Plymouth and Wilmington. The forces of the 1st District, under General Lawrence S. Baker, are so far removed from the scene of action at Fort Fisher, and so busily engaged opposing the advance of our forces up Roanoke river, that they need not enter into our calculations of the force opposing General Butler.

District of Wilmington.

Major-General W. H. C. Whiting, commanding.
Major Jas. H. Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Whiting, who has been, for many months, in command of the Third District of the Department, is considered the ablest strategist next to Beauregard, in the Confederacy. He is said to have thoroughly studied the country, and knows every inch of defensible ground.

He has created several batteries of late at various points, and added materially to the strength of the old works. Of the force which he will hold these works and man the guns but little is known. Besides the regular Rebel troops in the works, the forces under his command will doubtless consist for the greater part of North Carolina militia. In October last, when it was believed in the Rebel lines that we were about to attack Wilmington, General Whiting issued an order requiring the companies of senior reserves of the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Richmond, and Robeson, N. C., which were allowed to go to their homes on September 20, to reassemble in Wilmington without delay, reporting to Major James Reilly." The Wilmington battalion is also alluded to in one of General Whiting's orders. The 7th Regiment North Carolina Home Guard, Colonel James G. Burr, was hastily collected at Wilmington, in October last, under the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., October 27, 1864.—I. Captains of companies will report with these headquarters immediately with all men in their commands liable to Home Guard duty, to repel invasion.

II. This order includes all foreigners, magistrates, and militia officers under fifty years of age. By order.

JAS. G. BURR,
Colonel Commanding 7th Regiment H. G.
H. S. PARSONS, Adjutant.

In addition to this regiment, the following regiments rendezvoused at Wilmington in September last:—

22d Regiment of North Carolina militia.
23d Regiment North Carolina militia.
56th regiment North Carolina militia.

It may be inferred from this that the troops depended upon to hold Wilmington are of very poor material.

Subject to the command of General Whiting, but under the immediate supervision of General Hebert, are the fortifications, officially known as the

Defenses of Cape Fear River.

Brigadier-General Hebert, Commanding.
Captain William D. Hardman, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Colonel Lamb, commanding Fort Fisher.
Lieutenant James A. Kelly, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant O. H. Williamson, commanding Fort Johnston.

The Great Powder-Boat—Full Description of the Vessel—How the "Louisiana" is Constructed and where she was Built—List of her Officers.

The plan of destroying fortifications from the sea by the explosion of an immense quantity of gunpowder is entirely new, and has now been tried for the first time. It was proposed by Admiral Porter to the Navy Department. Very careful attention was given the matter by Colonel Rodman, Jeffers, U. S. A. Wise, and the principal men of the Ordnance Department.

They all agreed as to its feasibility, not one dissenting. The idea was suggested by the effect of the recent explosion of about thirty tons of powder in England, when every house within a half-mile radius was knocked down. The effect upon masonry is therefore recognized beyond doubt, though its efficacy upon sand-works is questionable.

The United States steam gun-boat *Louisiana* was taken to the Norfolk Navy Yard about a month ago, and such changes made in her as would adapt her to receive the powder. She was also disguised as much as possible, so as to give her the appearance of a blockade-runner. Her masts were taken out, the wheel-house removed, and a deck-house built extending from the engine-room to the forecastle. She was also painted white, and thus her general appearance was very greatly altered.

After all the required changes had been made, the *Louisiana* was towed to Craney Island, where she was loaded. The hold was left empty, as the powder, at the explosion, was desired to be as much as possible above water. The powder was contained in a bulk-head occupying a portion of the berth-deck, and extending nearly to the boilers. Then just forward of that, and nearer the boilers, a section of the berth-deck and hold were both loaded, the hold being more filled to prevent a downward effect to the explosion. The house on the spar-deck was boarded up closely and covered with canvas, and extended from the boilers forward. This was filled completely. The first tier of powder was placed in barrels with the heads taken out, and the remainder was in bags.

For the purpose of exploding the powder, there were three clock fuses placed in the vessels, one in each gangway, and one aft, near the boilers. From each of these a patent Gomez fuse led completely round the vessel, and terminated, one in the hold, and the others in the centre of the berth-deck. A fuse also led directly from each clock to each of these two points. In addition to this, any one of the fuses, ignited, would fire all the others, because each one crossed each of the others, and wherever they crossed they were grafted.

Before the *Louisiana* went on, an extra smoke-stack was placed upon her, to give her all the appearance possible of a blockade-runner.

There were no absolute soundings of the shore in the vicinity of Fort Fisher, and it was only a matter of conjecture how near the *Louisiana* could go before she ran aground. When her bottom first grated the sand, her furnace doors were thrown open, the engines left running, the caps placed upon fuses, the clocks set, and everybody was hurriedly transferred to the picket launch, the tug, and the boats.

The explosion was expected to take place in thirty or forty minutes, and by that time the party with their steam launch would probably be five miles away. A provision was made, however, in case something should occur—some accident befall the launch. Under such circumstances, they were to take the surf-boat, and row for life, till just within the time for the explosion, when they were to jump overboard, go with ropes and buoys as far as possible from the boat, and submerge to the head, and with cotton in their ears, await the shock. Beside the launch-boat there was a reserve tug, in case of accident, and the surf-boat was only to be used as a last resort.

The *Louisiana* drew seven feet of water, two more aft than forward.

The Preliminaries.

The Navy Department having given their approval to Admiral Porter's powder explosion plan, the Admiral at once proceeded to the selection of the proper officers to carry the plan into execution. He first sent to Captain Rhind, commanding the gunboat *Agawam*, then at Beaufort, the details of the plan, and asked, "Do you like it? Are you willing to undertake it?" "Yes," was the reply to both questions, and the commander of the expedition was settled upon.

Then the Admiral explained to Lieutenant Preston what was proposed, who was to have immediate command, and then wanted to know whether he was willing to go. Lieutenant Preston replied that he was willing to go; that he thought the scheme feasible. "If I think a thing feasible," said the Lieutenant in conversation with his officers, just before executing his dangerous mission, "and the result is adequate to the risk, I think that is the place for me.

"The plan is a novel one, but I think it is worth expending fifteen men to find it out. I like that kind of duty; there is something exciting and attractive about it. The idea is obsolete of making war on safe principles. It is sure, and nothing risked, nothing gained. The bolder a man is the greater the chances are of success."

Captain Rhind having had selected for him his lieutenant, there yet remained for him to choose his engineer and crew. His choice for engineer was A. T. E. Mullen, second-assistant engineer from the *Agawam*. Mr. Mullen knew nothing of the position he was to fill until one day before he took his departure for the South with the fleet. He was asked if he would go—the expedition having been explained—and he promptly assented.

Mr. Mullen is a young officer of high personal and professional qualities. He was taken prisoner in the *Harriet Lane*, off Galveston, Texas, in the early period of the war, but, after four months' confinement, was paroled.

Ensign Douglas R. Cassell, of the *Brooklyn*, has charge of the boat, and his special duty will be to stand by and cut down with his sword any man who may become panic-stricken and attempt to lower the boat. Besides, there are the man at the wheel, one man at the lead, four men for the boat, and four firemen.

The *Louisiana* was towed from Craney Island to Beaufort by the United States steamer *Sassacus*, making the voyage in two days. The rudder was disabled off Cape Hatteras; but the *Sassacus*, being a double-ender, her tow was attached to the other end, and she proceeded.

The following are the names of the officers of the *Sassacus*, which towed the vessel in her dangerous condition from Craney Island to Beaufort:—

Lieutenant-Commander, John E. Davis.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and ex-Officer, A. W. Muhlnar.
Acting Assistant Surgeon, George E. McPherson.
Acting Assistant Paymaster, George W. Tarthwaith.
Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, August Adler.
Acting Ensigns, William H. Mayer, David Stephens, and Henry W. O'Harra.
Second Assistant Engineer, Acting Chief, John W. Bulkley.
Second Assistant Engineers, Robert N. Elis and Oscar W. Allison.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers, William Raynor, H. S. Mack, and A. Bigelow.
Acting Gunner, Neil Martin.
Acting Master's Mates, Thomas D. Marble and John S. O'Brien.
Captain's Clerk, Thomas W. Howard.
Paymaster's Clerk, David Ellis.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Locals, see Eighth Page.*]

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 37. Noon, 36. 1 P. M., 36½. Wind, N.N.W.

COMPLIMENT TO A WORTHY MAN.—The Mayor has just signed the resolution passed by City Councils, tendering the thanks of the city of Philadelphia to Professor E. D. Saunders, who, on account of injuries received on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, was compelled to resign his position as Chairman of the Commission for the payment of bounty to re-enlisted veterans. The resolution reads as follows:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the untiring efforts of Professor E. D. Saunders, D. D., as Chairman of the Commission for the payment of bounty to re-enlisted veterans, and more particularly his successful exertions in procuring the enlistment of volunteers to the recent credit of this city, are justly entitled to special acknowledgment and thanks, and that the Clerks of Councils shall furnish him with a copy of this resolution.

The Professor is still confined to his bed from his late injuries. We understand that a number of his private friends intend having the above resolution handsomely engrossed for the worthy recipient. Professor Saunders did much towards saving our city from a draft on former occasions, and it is a misfortune that we have not his aid and counsel at this time.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—A poor, forlorn-looking bummer woman made her way into the house of the Moyamensing Hose Company, last evening, and stole a valuable silver fire horn. She went to the junk shop of Patrick Quigley, at No. 729 S. Seventh street, and was about bargaining the same away for a small sum of money, when some of the members of the company made their appearance. Patrick was arrested and held by Alderman Carter to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods.

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—Catharine McCluskey, residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward, has been arrested and held for a further hearing by Alderman Miller, upon suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of two soldiers. It is alleged that the soldiers were enticed to Catharine's house and there robbed of $180.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—John Dickinson was arraigned before Alderman Miller, yesterday, charged with a misdemeanor in defrauding his partner. The latter alleges that Dickinson received moneys of which he made no return. The accused was held for a further hearing.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Jacob Harrington was arrested at Twelfth and Coates streets, yesterday, upon the charge of passing a counterfeit $10 on the Newark Bank of New Jersey. He was held to answer by Alderman Shane.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—William Sheridan and John Lafferty, two young mule drivers, were arrested at Broad and Locust streets, yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of cruelly beating the animals placed in their tender care.

THIRD EDITION

STONEMAN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

THE RAID IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,

GREAT VICTORY!!

Breckinridge, Vaughan, and Duke Defeated.

THEIR ARTILLERY CAPTURED

SALTVILLE BURNED.

The Damages Estimated at Twenty Millions of Dollars.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—The *Commercial's* despatch from Louisa, Kentucky, says the raid of Generals Stoneman and Burbridge has been a perfect success.

Breckinridge, Vaughan, and Duke were whipped, their artillery captured, and their forces scattered. Saltville was burned, and the works destroyed.

The railroad from Bristol to twenty miles beyond Wytheville was destroyed, with all the rolling stock. Bristol and Wytheville are in ruins.

The property destroyed is estimated at twenty millions.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

The Situation on Tuesday.

Special to The Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The mail steamer *Webster*, from City Point, reports all quiet when she left there Tuesday morning. The Rebels have for some days been actively engaged in throwing shells from their new battery before Petersburg at our trains on the railroad from City Point, but no damage has been done thus far. At Dutch Gap they also spend considerable powder in shelling our men, but with little effect. The only serious casualty has been the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, 16th New York Artillery, who was struck on the left foot by a piece of shell, rendering amputation necessary. The *Webster* ran aground at Upper Cedar Point in the fog, where she remained eight hours.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 29.

Troops Coming in.

The Government is raising troops quite fast under the recent call. The majority of District quotas will be filled without a draft.

The North Trial.

The trial of Colonel North proceeds slowly. The evidence against him is strong.

The Weather.

The weather is cold this morning, the mud drying up, and military operations may be looked for at once.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were over one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Depository.

The National Exchange Bank of Columbus, Ohio, is designated a depository of public money.

New City Railroad.

The cars of the new Metropolitan Railroad will commence running next Monday, when this deluge of mud subsides. The F street track will be paved with Belgian pavement.

Georgia Railroads.

General McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads, has sent officers and a working party to take charge of the rolling stock and railroads out of Savannah and run them.

Sent South.

The Rev. J. Packard, formerly preacher of the Secesh gospel in Christ Church, and R. W. Wheat, once a merchant, and yet Rebel, will go through our lines to-morrow to their Rebel brethren, by order of the Secretary of War.

Vote of Tennessee.

The messenger who brought the electoral vote of Tennessee here, received the customary compensation upon the certificate given to him by Vice-President Hamlin. The recognition of Tennessee has commenced, as well as that of Louisiana.

Iron-clads.

The sub-committee, who are engaged investigating the subject of the iron-clads, will complete their labors by the last of the week. Their report will show that quite a number of these vessels will be almost a total loss to the Government, owing to the manner in which the work has been done.

The Petersburg Fiasco.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, who have been investigating at City Point the mine explosion before Petersburg, have completed the examination of the officers who participated in that affair, and returned to this city. The evidence in the case is very voluminous, and it will appear that more than one officer of high rank will be found culpable. Before the report is completed a few officers will be examined here.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "AUSTRALASIAN" AT NEW YORK.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL ADVICES.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The *Australasian* is reported as having passed Sandy Hook, bringing Liverpool dates of the 17th, and to the 18th via Queenstown.

Another ministerial crisis has occurred in Spain.

The London *Times'* city article says if trade is opened between the Northern and Southern States the validity of the blockade will become a question.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived off Crookhaven on the 16th.

The Spanish ministerial crisis continues.

ENGLAND.

A deputation from the Emancipation Society presented to Minister Adams an address to President Lincoln, congratulating him on his re-election as evidence that the entire abolition of slavery is determined upon. Mr. Adams expressed his gratification at receiving the address, regarding it as a strong proof of friendliness to the United States.

He said that this, and numerous similar demonstrations, would be received as a strong proof that whatever may be the hostility of some to America, it is by no means shared by the greater number of the British people, and ought not to be presumed to be the national impression. Mr. Adams dwelt upon the lessons of the recent election, and argued that the Government would continue its work of emancipation.

The London *Times* applauds Mr. Seward for the well-merited snub which he gave to Mr. Parker, the would-be presenter of a Peace Address to President Lincoln.

Mr. C. Fortescue, the Under Secretary of the Colonies, has been speaking on American affairs. He was for continued neutrality, and sympathized with the North as far as they were struggling for a boundary to prevent the extension of slavery, but could not withhold sympathy from the South for their gallant struggle for independence.

Mr. Cobden's health has greatly improved.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of four millions of francs in specie.

SPAIN.

Marquis Pavia formed a new Cabinet, but the Queen refused to accept it. Isturitz was endeavoring to form a ministry, but his success is doubtful.

A terrific hurricane had occurred at Lisbon, which was disastrous to small vessels. No American shipping are mentioned.

It is stated that the St. Domingo question was the cause of the resignation of the Spanish Ministry. They wished to abandon the island because of the difficulty of subjection, and because England had resolved to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. The Queen refused to adopt this course, and the resignation ensued.

The Calcutta mails of November 23 reached Suez on December 16.

The steamer *Jeddo*, with the overdue Bombay mails, was passed in the Red Sea, with her boilers disabled. Her mails were transferred to the Calcutta steamer.

A Shanghai telegram of November 9 says:—The China news is unsatisfactory. The presence of rebels in the vicinity of Amoy has stopped trade. The Anglo and Franco-Chinese forces are to be disbanded.

The advices from Japan are favorable.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 16.—Breadstuffs.—Flour quiet; Wheat steady; Corn quiet, mixed 27s 6d@28s. 6d. Provisions.—Beef steady; Pork firm; Bacon quiet, now 1s. lower; Butter steady; Lard dull, and easier; Cotton firm.

Produce.—Ashes quiet; Sugar quiet and firm; Coffee steady; Rice quiet; Linseed inactive, at 61 6d decline; Linseed Cakes steady; Linseed Oil quiet and steady; Rosin dull; Spirits Turpentine, small sales at 6os 6d; Petroleum active and firm, fine refined 2s.

LIVERPOOL, December 17—Evening.—Sales of cotton to-day 5000 bales—the market closes dull and prices weak.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions quiet; Lard very dull. Butter firm. Sugar tends upwards. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, December 17—Evening.—Consols closed at 89@89¼ for money. Illinois Central shares 84@82 discount; Erie shares 39@39½; United States Five Twenties 62@63.

HAVRE, December 16.—Cotton inactive but steady; sales of the week 3000 bales; New Orleans ordinaire, 224f; Bas 227f. The stock is 54,000 bales.

PARIS, December 17.—The Bourse closed firmer; Rentes 69f 50c.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

IMPERIAL REVERSES.

General Alvarez at Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—Mexican advices received by the steamer *Constitution* say that since the defeat of the French at Chilafa, on November 15, they had arrived at Carnavaca, about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, in a completely demoralized condition.

General Alvarez, with the patriot army, entered Acapulco on the 14th of December.

The States of Guerrero and Oadaca are now perfectly free from the Imperial forces.

The ship *Grace Darling* sailed from this port to-day for New York.

FROM HAVANA.

Reported Submission of St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The steamer *Morro Castle*, from Havana, has arrived, with dates to the 24th.

A report has been received at Havana, via Porto Rico, that the San Domingo Rebels had submitted to the Spanish Government.

The steamer *Acadia* had arrived at Havana, from Halifax, and was supposed to be intended for a blockade-runner.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 28.—The steamer *Propatheus* has arrived from Morehead City, North Carolina, bringing the mails and part of the crew of the schooner *Robert Carson*, wrecked on Hatteras on the 24th, the light at the time bearing W. S. W. Captain Steward, and a sailor named Henry Change, were lost.

The steamer *Arago* arrived this afternoon from Port Royal. Among her passengers are forty-seven Union officers, who made their escape from Columbus, Georgia.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

REPORTS FROM WILMINGTON.

General Palmer's Expedition.

EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH.

Operations in Southwestern Virginia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Evacuation of Savannah.

From the Richmond Whig, December 24.

Reliable information has been received here of the evacuation of Savannah—an event which the military authorities had decided upon some time since. We learn that the evacuation was effected without loss, except of such materials as could not be transported.

The last troops of the line crossed the river at three A. M. on Tuesday, the 21st, proceeding in the direction of Charleston. The engineer troops held the bridges until after six o'clock, when the bridges were destroyed. At that time the enemy occupied the city, which had been surrendered by the Mayor about five o'clock, under flag of truce.

General Palmer's Expedition Towards Portsmouth.

From the Richmond Whig, December 24.

From the *Express* of yesterday, we learn that there was a report current, at Petersburg, that a raiding column, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, has started off in the direction of Weldon, from Suffolk, no doubt to operate as a diversion in favor of the naval expedition against Wilmington.

This is probably the force we mentioned several days since as having been collected at Bowers Hill, eight miles this side of Portsmouth, under the Yankee General Palmer, and which we then stated was destined to operate against Weldon. We have, however, no official report that this expedition has been actually started.

Reappearance of the Fleet Off Wilmington.

From the Richmond Whig, December 24.

An official telegram from Wilmington, dated 23d, says:—

"The fleet, which drew off in the rough weather, is again assembled. Seventy vessels are now in sight on the coast."

WILMINGTON, December 24.—Seventy vessels of the enemy's fleet are reported off Fort Fisher this morning. No demonstrations of landing yet. The weather mild. Wind west-northwest.

A Yankee gunboat grounded last night near Fort Fisher, and was blown up by the enemy.

The Raid in Southwestern Virginia.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, December 22.

On Monday, the 12th, the enemy—since ascertained to consist of Gillem's, Stoneman's, and Burbridge's forces—concentrated at Bean's Station, advanced eastward. Vaughn was at Greeneville, and Duke's Brigade at Rogersville. The movement was rapid, and Duke being in their route, was forced back to Kingsport, when, on the 13th, he was attacked and suffered a repulse.

The enemy thus got ahead of Vaughn, and on the morning of the 14th entered Bristol. On the next night he entered Abingdon, Duke falling back towards Abingdon. General Breckinridge, at Wytheville, apprised of the advance, at once began to concentrate his troops for the defense of Saltville. On the afternoon of the 14th he started by train for that point himself; arriving at Glade Springs that night late, he barely escaped capture and reached Saltville next morning, the enemy reaching Glade Springs shortly after daylight on the 15th.

The force of the enemy, after leaving Abingdon, divided into two columns—one threatening Saltville, the other going to Glade Spring, and towards Wytheville. At 3 P. M. the enemy entered Marion, twenty-six miles west of Wytheville, and detached a force, which was sent southeast, towards the lead mines.

Meanwhile, General Vaughn, leaving Bristol to his left, arrived in front of Marion, and, supposing the main column had gone to the lead mines, pursued the detachment with his main force, leaving Colonel Gillespie, with the remainder of his command, at Marion. On the morning of the 16th, at daylight, Colonel Gillespie was attacked and repulsed, retreating towards Wytheville, sixteen miles distant. There were no troops at this point, the railroad superintendent having failed to send them from Dublin. For want of cars, also, but a portion of the stores could be removed from Wytheville.

The retreat of Gillespie was so rapid and the pursuit of the enemy so close that the former arrived at Wytheville at half-past 11 A. M., and passed through the town in a stampede, all efforts to rally them failing. The enemy appeared at 1 P. M., their videttes approaching very cautiously. Major Johnston, A. A. G., of Breckinridge's staff, with a half dozen officers and men, remained, and by standing picket at the west end of the town, in sight of the Yankees, detained them from coming in for two hours. The town was by this time cleared.

At 3 P. M., Major Johnston having withdrawn to the east of the town, General Gillem sent in a flag of truce, which Major Johnston received through Captain Semple and Major McMahon, of General Breckinridge's staff. The unconditional surrender of the town was demanded, with guarantee of security to private property and citizens. Major Johnston replied, agreeing to surrender the town on those conditions, provided he was allowed half an hour in which to withdraw his forces. After much deliberation General Gillem declined to give the time asked, but to respect private property and citizens.

Major Johnston, having thus gained more than an hour for the retreating cavalry and trains, withdrew his forces, six all told, and came in towards Dublin. The enemy adhered to his terms, and disturbed no private property. When Gillem found out the ruse that had been practised upon him, he was more amused than incensed.

On Saturday morning, before daylight, the enemy, after burning the railroad depot, ordnance and medical buildings, retired as he came, first sending a detachment of two hundred to the lead mines. General Vaughn was at this important point, but, believing exaggerated reports of the enemy's strength, retreated on his approach.

The damage to the mines was slight, and can soon be repaired. The enemy retired towards Marion, doubtless to effect a junction with the main force and capture Saltville; but at last accounts this important point was safe, and General Breckinridge had repulsed the enemy on several occasions. The raid is ably conducted, the force moving rapidly, and doing but little pillaging.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque W. E. Anderson, Reed, Fort Barrancas, United States Quartermaster.
Brig M. C. Mariner, Mariner, Port Royal, do.
Brig Marie Louise, Seaife, Barbadoe, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Australia, Towart, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr William R. Genn, Baker, 5 days from New York, with salt to William Bumm & Son.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, December 29.

The exciting and contradictory army news has for the past two days, unsettled prices, and gold has been jumping up and down as if it were mercury and not gold. Its rapid and capricious turns puzzle the oldest operators, and all hands have had a taste of punishment, whether as bull or bear; for the changes have been too rapid to satisfy any calculation.

We are quite satisfied, however, that we are on the eve of a great rise in stocks, and the very fact that they are steadily held, no matter what the price of gold may be, is additional evidence that the bottom has been touched, and that present buyers will reap large profits.

Money, owing to large disbursements on the coming week, will be still easier than at present, and the combinations of capitalists, now forming for the January rise, will have the sinews of war in abundance. The indications of a bull market multiply on every hand, and a few days at most will verify our predictions.

The Stock Market is inactive but steady this morning. Government bonds are firmly held, and there is rather more doing, with sales of 5-20s at 108@108¼; 6s of 1881 at 103¼, coupons off; and 10-40s at 102; 119 was bid for old 7·30s and 121 asked; New City 6s are selling at 99@100; 93¼ was bid for Pennsylvania 5s.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for several days past, continue dull and the transactions are limited. Camden and Amboy sold at 150; Pennsylvania Railroad at 64½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28½, an advance of ½; 43¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Philadelphia and Germantown; and 57¼ for Reading.

City Passenger Railroad shares are also dull, and there is very little doing.

Bank shares continue very firm, and prices are rather better.

Canal shares continue quiet.

Coal Oil shares are less active, and prices are unsettled, with sales of Bruner at 1⅞; Dalzell at 9⅝; Excelsior 1·69; Atlas 2@2 1-16; McClintock 5; Story Farm at 2½; St. Nicholas 4⅜; Germania 1 3-16; and Curtin 15½; 28 was bid for Cherry Run; and 35 for Maple Shade.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 29.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Dalzell Oil..3d	9⅝	100 sh Reading ...c&p	47⅝
100 sh do.....b30	10	200 sh Walnut la...s15	2⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$13,500 U S 5-20s.....108½		100 sh do.....	47⅛
$7,000 do.....s5..108⅝		200 sh Briggs.....	4⅜
$500 do.....108		1700 sh Germania.....1 3-16	
$3,000 U S 6s, 81, s op.c.103¾		500 sh Curtin Oil.....	15½
$1,000 U S 10-40s.....102		2 sh Consol. Bank...	43½
$1,000 City 6s, new.....99		4 sh do.....	50
$1,000 do.....100		50 sh N Am Ins.....c	26
$6,000 Union Cn bds...22¾		38 sh Sch N com.....	33½
200 sh Atlas & Tidewat 1⅛		100 sh Wyoming Cl...	79
100 sh Bruner.....c 1⅝		9 sh Cam. & Am.....	150
100 sh Dalzell Oil...b5	9⅝	10 sh do.....	149¼
400 sh do.....	9⅞	120 sh Penna R.R.....	64⅜
600 sh Excelsior.....	1·69	100 sh Butler Coal....	11
100 sh Atlas.....	2 1-16	100 sh do.....b30	11⅝
700 sh do.....	2	100 sh Phila & Erie....	28⅝
500 sh McClintock...c	5	50 sh 5th & 6th.....	47⅝
500 sh Story Farm....	2½	500 sh Shamokin 2.b30	15

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Big Mountain Coal.	5⅜	..	Hope Island.....	⅞	1
Butler Coal.....s	11	..	Hyde Farm.....	4¾	5
Connecticut.....	¾	..	Irving Oil.....	10	11
Green Mt. Coal...	4	4½	Keystone Oil.....	1·31	1⅜
Keystone Zinc....	1⅝	..	Krotzer.....	1⅛	1·69
N Carbondale.....	2	..	Maple Shade Oil.	33	35½
New Creek.....	1	1⅛	McClintock Oil...s	5	..
Atlas.....s	2	..	Mineral Oil.....	2⅜	2⅝
Allegheny & Tide	1⅛	..	Mingo.....	8¾	4⅜
Big Tank.....	2¾	2⅞	McElhenny.....	5	5½
Beacon Oil.....	..	1	M'Cread Cherry Run	1⅝	2⅛
Brandon Island...	1	2½	Noble & Delamater.	9⅞	10½
Bruner.....s	..	1⅝	Oil Creek.....	7⅜	8½
Bull Creek.....	2	3⅛	Ormsbie Oil.....	1	1⅛
Briggs.....	..	4½	Olmstead Oil.....	2⅝	3
Burning Spring....	..	5	Pennsylvania Pet.	1	2
Continental.....	2⅝	2⅞	Perry Oil.....	4⅜	4⅝
Crescent City.....	2	2½	Phila. & Tideout..	2⅜	2⅞
Curtin.....s	15½	..	Pope Farm Oil....	⅞	..
Corn Planter.....	7⅛	7½	Petroleum Centre.	..	5¾
Caldwell.....	7⅜	7¾	Phila & Oil Creek..	1⅜	1⅝
Cow Creek.....	9	..	Phillips.....	..	5⅝
Cherry Run.....	27½	27½	Revenue.....	..	5
Dunkard Oil.....s	⅝	1	Rock Oil.....	3⅞	4
Dunsmore.....	7	..	Rathbone.....	..	9
Dalzell Oil.....s	9⅝	..	Sherman.....	1⅝	1⅝
Excelsior Oil.....s	1·69	..	Seneca Oil.....	6	6⅜
Egbert.....	8⅞	4	Story Farm.....	..	2½
Excelsior.....	1	1	St. Nicholas.....	..	4⅜
Farrell.....	1⅝	2	Sunbury.....	..	2
Franklin Oil.....	2 1-16	2⅛	Tarr Farm.....	2⅜	2⅝
Great Western....	2	..	Tarr Homestead..	4⅜	5
Germania.....	1 15-16	..	Union Petroleum..	2	2⅜
Globe Oil.....	1	1⅛	Venango Oil.....	⅝	1
Howe's Key Oil...	1⅛	1⅜	Walnut Island....	2⅜	2⅝
Hibbard.....	2⅛	2¼	Watson.....	..	3

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.....	223	11 A. M.....	224
10 A. M.....	224	12 M.....	223½
10¾ A. M.....	225	1 P. M.....	224¼

Market active and excited.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	223	225
American Silver, 5's and 10's.....	208	..
Dimes and Half Dimes.....	203	..
Spanish Quarters.....	203	..
Penn. Currency.....	½ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange.....	1-10 "	par.

Gold.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Gold has been as high as 226. It is now quoted at 222½.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Cotton nominal at $1 lb. Tobacco drooping. Hemp quiet at $175@145. Flour quiet at $8 35 for single extra. Wheat heavy at $1·36@2 for fair to choice. Corn steady at $1·40@1·45. Oats steady at 80@85c. Mess Pork $39. Whisky $2 15. Bacon firm at 16½@17c., gross.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Flour quiet and 5c. higher, sales of 4500 bbls; State $9 50@9 75; Ohio, $8 90@10; and Southern, $10@12. Wheat quiet and 1c. higher. Corn dull. Pork heavy; new mess, $44 50. Lard heavy at 20½c. Whisky dull and nominal at $2 20@2 22.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, December 29.—Quercitron Bark is quiet at about former rates.

There is very little Cloverseed here, but there is a good demand at $14·50@14·75 ₩ 64 lbs. In Timothy there is no movement to notice. Sales of Flaxseed to the crushers are making at $3·85, at which figure it is in demand.

The Flour Market continues quiet at about previous rates. The demand for export has fallen, the only sales made being for the supply of the home trade at from $9 75 to $10 for superfine, up to $11·50@12·50 for extra family, and at higher figures for fancy brands. The movements in Rye Flour and Corn Meal are of an unimportant character, and prices are entirely nominal.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, but holders are firm in their demands, and unwilling to accede to lower prices. In the absence of transactions of any importance, we quote good prime red at $2 60@2 65, and white at $2 75@2 95. Rye is in moderate demand at $1 73@1 75. Corn is inactive and has declined—3000 bush. new yellow sold at $1·55@1 67, and old at $1·88. There is no falling off in the demand for Oats, and sales of 2000 bush. Pennsylvania are reported at 92c. Prices of Barley and Malt are about the same as last quoted.

Whisky sells slowly at $2·25@2 30 for Ohio barrels.

PETROLEUM COMPANY

indifferently well-disposed towards the United States.

He says—what is most true—that the impres-

—The model of a colossal statue of the late Major-General Berry is on exhibition in Portland, Me. This is said to be the first statue of

—A German chemist in Louisiana is making a good quality of sugar from Indian corn.

—The Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massa-

on the subject, and give you his decision at the earliest possible moment. Thanking you, General, for your kind attention to one of my officers,

Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal lake ports.

Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The "Peruvian" at Portland.

PORTLAND, Dec. 28.—The steamship *Peruvian*, Captain BALLANTINE, from Liverpool on the 15th, Londonderry on the 16th and Cape Race on the evening of the 24th inst., arrived at 7 o'clock this evening. Purser BROWN reports that the ship *Montreal* arrived in the Clyde on the 18th inst., and on the same day she passed the steamship *Moravian*, bound east, in latitude 55 deg. 17 min. long. 23 deg. 18 min.

The *Peruvian*, yesterday, lay off Portland for sixteen hours in a fog.

The steamship *Etna* arrived off Crookhaven on the morning of the 17th.

Alluding to the disaster to the pirate *Florida* the London *Times* says, that assuming it to have been by design, it is not disposed to waste much indignation upon the subject, as the method of procuring and equipping the *Florida* were such violations of neutrality as to deprive the sufferers of sympathy.

Brazil was really the outraged party to whom the *Times* meditates that Mr. SEWARD will make ample apology.

A blockade-running case had been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the Judge pointed out that all the parties in the matter were foreigners and denounced such violations of the rights of asylum.

At a large open-air meeting of the operatives of Manchester, resolutions were adopted strongly opposing the recognition of the Slaveholding Confederacy.

Parliament will meet on the 1st of FEBRUARY.

The continental news is meagre.

The Emperor NAPOLEON was much grieved at the death of Minister MOCQUARD. Marshal VAILLANT attended the funeral, and delivered an oration expressing the great regret of the Emperor.

Senor LORENTE had resigned the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Senor BERNANDES had been appointed his successor.

The Italian capital will be transferred in May next.

The breach between the Papal Government and the Prussian Minister at Rome was widening.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The *Times*, of the 16th instant, in its city article, says:—"The reduction of the bank rate to 6 per cent. is a step entirely in harmony with the state of the market, and will be especially welcomed from its being calculated to lessen the morbid despondency which has prevailed in all branches of trade since the speculative mania was corrected by salutary advances up to 8 and 9 per cent.

The demand for discount yesterday was of an average character under the full expectation that the bank rate would be reduced. Consols opened yesterday at an advance of ¼, and after the reduction had been formally announced another similar improvement took place, but the market closed with less firmness, and the quotations were the same as at the opening. In the share market there was a general tendency to improve the prices at the close.

Among the suspensions announced is that of Messrs. BENJEN & Co., engaged in actual trade. The amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

FROM MISSOURI.

Organization of the Legislature—The Governor's Message, &c. &c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—It was Colonel DRAPER, of Macon county, who was made Chief Clerk of the House, yesterday, and not Mr. DIENS, as previously reported.

Aside from the passage of an act increasing the Governor's salary to five thousand dollars per annum the Senate did nothing of special importance.

In the House, Governor HALL's message was read and 5000 copies were ordered to be printed. The Governor begins with a retrospective view of the events which have transpired in the State during the past four years, and speaks in high terms of the officers and soldiers who took an active part in driving the Rebels from the State during PRICE's late raid.

He especially mentions Generals PLEASANTON, EWING, MCNEIL, SANBORN, FISK and BROWN, and recommends Colonels BENTON and PHILLIPS for promotion. Also that the Legislature tender them all a vote of thanks. He alludes to the killing of the atrocious BILL ANDERSON as a praiseworthy act, deserving of the warmest thanks of every citizen.

He gives a history of the enrolled militia organization, and says that $289,000 were due the militia last May, and recommends that one million in Union bonds be issued to pay them. The whole amount of bonds now outstanding is less than $2,000,000. He also recommends a more efficient military organization of the State, the repealing of the commutation law, the abolishment of the substitute system, and the passage of an act requiring all persons subject to military duty to join some military organization, and to perform military duty when required.

Also, that all commanding officers be appointed by the Governor. The condition of the finances of the State is represented as being very unsatisfactory. There will be due on the 1st of January $5,000,000 on State bonds issued to various railroads with interest accumulating at the rate of $240,000 per annum. To stop this accumulation of the State indebtedness, satisfy the demands of creditors and increase the revenue, he recommends a tax on incomes and salaries, &c., after the plan of the United States tax. He concludes as follows:—

The Constitutional Convention about to assemble, will doubtless make great changes in our organic law, and the duty will devolve upon you of conforming to the new order of things. Slavery will be abolished with the almost unanimous approval of the people of Missouri. The new relations thus given to negroes in the State will demand, and no doubt will receive, your consideration.

The organization of a new Government in the midst of a revolution is a work of great delicacy and responsibility, and will make the present General Assembly one of the most important that ever met in the State. The result of the recent election, it is hoped and believed, will not be without good effect in Missouri. Our loyal citizens have permitted themselves to be divided into bitter factions.

As to the proper modes of suppressing the Rebellion, the people have carefully considered the various plans proposed, and by an immense majority have decided on the plan of the Administration. With all loyal men this should be satisfactory and conclusive. The minority should be willing to yield their judgment to that of the majority, and all friends of the Government should now unite in giving the greatest efficiency to the plan of the people, and in strengthening the hands of the Executive in his efforts to terminate the war. And afterall it can't be said the terms imposed on the Rebels are hard or unreasonable.

All that is required of them is to submit to the Constitution and laws. This is the duty of every good citizen. The people of the loyal States—of Maine, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas and California, in a word, all the States adhering to the Government, are required to do this.

Are the citizens of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia to enjoy privileges not enjoyed by other sections? It is not believed that the American people will grant it. Submission to the Constitution and laws is the rule that all should be required to obey.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Pennsylvania, ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A Proclamation.

Whereas, In and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled an Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns of the election of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to declare by proclamation the names of the persons returned as elected in their respective districts;

And whereas, The returns of the general election held on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October last, in and for the several districts, for Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, from and after the fourth day of March next, have been received in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act, whereby it appears that in the First District, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, SAMUEL J. RANDALL has been duly elected; in the Second District, composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards in the city of Philadelphia, CHARLES O'NEILL has been duly elected; in the Third District, composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, LEONARD MYERS has been duly elected; in the Fourth District, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, WILLIAM D. KELLEY has been duly elected; in the Fifth District, composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks, M. RUSSELL THAYER has been duly elected; in the Sixth District, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, B. MARKLEY BOYER has been duly elected; in the Seventh District, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, JOHN M. BROOMALL has been duly elected; in the Eighth District, composed of the county of Berks, SYDENHAM E. ANCONA has been duly elected; in the Ninth District, composed of the county of Lancaster, THADDEUS STEVENS has been duly elected; in the Tenth District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Lebanon, MYER STROUSE has been duly elected; in the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, PHILIP JOHNSON has been duly elected; in the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, CHARLES DENNISON has been duly elected; in the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour, ULYSSES MERCUR has been duly elected; in the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Dauphin, GEORGE F. MILLER has been duly elected; in the Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry, ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER has been duly elected; and I do further declare that no such returns of the election in the Sixteenth Congressional District have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as would, under the act of Assembly of 2d July, 1839, authorize me to proclaim the name of any person as having been duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for that district; in the Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, ABRAHAM A. BARKER has been duly elected; in the Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, STEPHEN F. WILSON has been duly elected; in the Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forrest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield, GLENNI W. SCOFIELD has been duly elected; in the Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion, CHARLES V. CULVER has been duly elected; in the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, JOHN I. DAWSON has been duly elected; in the Twenty-second District, composed of that part of Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny River, including Neville Island, J. K. MOREHEAD has been duly elected; in the Twenty-third District, composed of that part of Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, and of the counties of Butler and Armstrong, THOMAS WILLIAMS has been duly elected; in the Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene, GEORGE V. LAWRENCE has been duly elected.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor as aforesaid, have issued this my Proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that Samuel J. Randall, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, M. Russell Thayer, B. Markley Boyer, John M. Broomall, Sydenham E. Ancona, Thaddeus Stevens, Myer Strouse, Philip Johnson, Charles Denneson, Ulysses Mercur, George F. Miller, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Abraham A. Barker, Stephen F. Wilson, Glenni W. Schofield, Charles V. Culver, John L. Dawson, J. K. Morehead, Thomas Williams and George V. Lawrence have been returned as duly elected in their several districts before mentioned, as Representatives in the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, to commence from and after the fourth day of March next. [L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The City Treasurer will pay the interest on City Loans, due January 1, on and after January 2, 1865.
HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

☞ PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McClintock & Collins, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.
WM. MCCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WHAT, Jr., Secretary. 12-19

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on the SECOND MONDAY, 9th January next, at 11 A. M.
12-23-11-9 ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The City Treasurer is prepared to pay loans maturing January 1, 1865, and the holders thereof are requested to present them at this office on and after the 24 day of January.
HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.
To avoid detention, the holders of Coupons of this Company due on the 1st proximo, are requested to leave them at this office on or before the 21st inst., when receipts will be given, deducting ten per cent. for State and United States taxes, and checks will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, the 3d of January, in exchange for said receipts.
12-22-9t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Streets Passenger Railroad Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed for ten days prior to said election. THOMAS LOGAN,
12-22-10 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM FENNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.
Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.
This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.
The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.
11-18-12-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

☞ MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864. BY CHARLES J. STILLE.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET, December 15, 1864.
To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:—
The SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the "HISTORY OF THE FAIR," prepared by Mr. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages; is printed on the finest paper at the "Canton Press" of Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the more interesting objects of the Exhibition. It contains an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the different Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc. etc.
As this work is designed primarily for the members of the various Committees, and a limited edition only has been printed, it has been thought best to place it in charge of Mr. JAMES R. SIMON, as special agent for its delivery.
Those who desire copies will please call on or address him at No. 36 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
Mr. Simon will call upon those who may not be able to communicate with him.
N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,

of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each parent now of holiday gifts for friends, at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choicest volumes from their book-cases and send them thus, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whenever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confessed with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission,
12-16-tjal No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Mason,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.
Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 407 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $2 50 per share for a limited number of shares.
Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-3m

DONALDSON OIL COMPANY,

CHARTERED UNDER THE JOINT TENANT ACT.

CAPITAL $500,000.

100,000 Shares at $5·00 each—Subscription price $1·00, fully paid.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES KELL, York, Pa.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES KELL,	HOWARD SPENCER,
JOSIAH L. HARVEY,	DAVID CALDWELL,
M. L. BURK.	

TREASURER,
CHARLES D. KNIGHT,

SECRETARY,
J. A. IRVIN.

Office Nos. 333 Walnut and 336 Harmony Sts.

$20,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

Twenty thousand shares have been reserved for the working capital, which, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, must be sold before certificates can issue to original subscribers; some of these shares have already been sold at a considerable advance.

The Company own and have a perfect title in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances or leases, fifty-four acres of oil land in the heart of heavy oil region, in Rockland Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, situate on the east bank of the Allegheny River, about five miles below Franklin, having fifty-five rods of frontage on the river, all of which is admirably adapted for boring purposes, and affording facilities for cheap and easy transportation.

There is evidently a four feet vein of coal running through a part of this tract, as one has been opened on the adjoining farms bounding it on the north and south. Coal is in great demand at this point, and at present brings fifty-five cents per bushel.

The oil indications on this territory are of the most flattering character; a natural oil spring rises on it and flows into the river, from which oil can and has been gathered by persons in the vicinity, for many years, for medicinal and other purposes.

One of the first-class Faber engines has been ordered, and is expected to be ready for shipment within two weeks, and upon its completion it is purposed to contract for another, with a view of developing the land thoroughly and energetically.

The directors have secured the services of a responsible, practice, and reliable man to superintend the development of the land.

We believe that the property of the Donaldson Oil Company offers inducements equal, if not superior, to any now in the market, and in that belief we confidently submit the stock of this Company to all those who desire such investments.

The reports of the committees, and surveys of the land can be seen, and subscriptions taken at the office of the Company. 12-27-4o-thsat

COAL OIL,

AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

can be supplied at lowest cash prices with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOKS, STOCK LEDGERS, DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of ever 100 different Certificates of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

HENRY APPLE, GAUGER AND COOPER,

No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of brimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

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Invite attention to a choice stock of
WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARLIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute Pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state that our

GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL

for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing

PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.

Photo Miniatures.
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Life-size Heads in Crayon, Oil and Pastel.
Cabinet size heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Imperial, Plain and Colored, 13-14, 8-10, 4-4, and 1-2 Sizes.
Carte de Visite Vignettes, full-size, 3-4, &c., $2 50 per dozen.
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On hand and for sale, a large lot of

Copies of Rare Engravings,

PHOTOGRAPHS of all the PROMINENT GENERALS and DISTINGUISHED MEN, &c. &c.
Outside views taken at short notice.

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FACTORY—TENTH AND SANSOM STS.

CENTRAL EATING HOUSE

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
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MOSS & CO.,
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CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 657 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844, incorporated 1855.
Young Men prepared for the Counting-house and Business Life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent penmen.
Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15.
Catalogues containing the names of 471 students, terms, &c., furnished gratis on application.
11-15thstutl S. H. CHITTENDEN & CO.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S, AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$30 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11-30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
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COUTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED IN 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-A'W
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-9m] opposite State House.

HENRY RASKE, NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
12-26-3m No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY. 9-30-tf

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment. Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.

Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-1yths 3m

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT,

No. 409 CHESNUT STREET.

Just received, a full stock of

Ladies' Skates,	Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates,	Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates,	New York Club Skates,
	And Parlor Skates, all sizes,

where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
12-10-1m No 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA SKATE DEPOT.

LESLEY & CO.,

No. 607 MARKET STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.

A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of

STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.

Lovett's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORE.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Sign of the "Skate Boy,"

No. 611 MARKET STREET,

Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of

SKATES

in this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety and at the lowest prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rogers' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Boston Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.

SKATE PLATES, SKATE STRAPS.

In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be procured at the Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in the city.

SMITH & RICHARDSON.

N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-13-6t

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
No 732 CARTER Street,
12-22 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as U. S. 6-20's. The interest on $50 and $100 is payable yearly, on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falls due September 1 and March 1 of each year; and for bonds bought, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchaser in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
11-28-3m CHESNUT STREET, BELOW FOURTH,
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
apl-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 56 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Interest Bank Notes Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-1

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-3 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 8m-6

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The interest commences on the 1st of November next, and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11 16 Philadelphia.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-26-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the style and title of
ADAMS & LEVIS,
For the purpose of transacting a general
BANKING
AND STOCK-BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
GOLD, TELEGRAPH,
And EXPRESS COMPANY STOCKS made a Specialty.
Government Loans and Specie Bought and Sold.
THEODORE ADAMS,
GEORGE H. LEVIS,
12 19tf [No. 36, CHESNUT Street.

SARAH HARPER AGAINST WILLIAM HARPER, C. C. P., J. T., 1864: No 16. In Divorce. And now, December 17, 1864, on motion of Thomas K. Finletter, Attorney for libellant, rule granted in the above case upon respondent to show cause why a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be entered in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, the third day of January, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. 12-22-thf 4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
ESTATE OF JOHN BUTLER, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that PIERCE BUTLER, surviving Trustee under the last will and testament of JOHN BUTLER, deceased, has filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, his account as such Trustee, and that the same will be presented to the said Court on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1865, for confirmation and allowance. EDWIN A. MERRICK,
11-8-thst Clerk O. C.

200,000 CANS PEACHES, VERY superior, put up by C. P. Morton & Co., of the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., now arriving, and for sale by H. K. NEFF, No. 106 S. WHARVES.

AT THE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE

Diamond Ear-Rings,
Amethyst and Pin . Rings,
Fine Ladies' Chains,
Heavy Long Guards,

Esq., Josiah Klaterbock, Esq., his associate commissioners of the Bounty Fund, for the efficient performance of the arduous duties accepted by them in the distribution of

four hundred and eighty-three dollars and [illegible] ($483 80).
4. Of the income of the legacy of James [illegible], [illegible] solve

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

MY COLLEAGUES IN THE OFFICE.

I was for ten years a clerk in the —— department of the public service—civil service as we liked it to be called—and I look back to the time with favor, as one that included some of the most quietly comfortable days I have ever spent. "There is no greater grief than to be mindful, in trouble, of happiness that is gone forever," said Francesca to Dante, when she spoke to him in the second circle of the Inferno; and so I, placed, since the resignation of my clerkship, amidst cares and excitements, which, if more money-bringing than my old employment, are incomparably more wearing, look back from the troubled waters in which I struggle, to the placid calm in which I once lay at ease.

At the time I entered Somerset House I was a mere lad, something under seventeen years; but the fact that I was to receive £90 for the first year's service made me feel like one of much larger growth. I have yet amongst the few letters which I keep as sacred, one from my kind old uncle, who had bussed himself to get me the berth, in which he congratulated me on my being, at my then age "independent, and an esquire to boot." This second cause for rejoicing was a great matter. The thermometer of my vanity went suddenly up to the highest point on the index; and my kinsfolk and acquaintance were, no doubt, immensely amused as they saw me strut, walk stily, and go like Agag, delicately, in my new character.

I have since had reason to know that procuring the appointment as my good uncle did, had been a work of trouble, though he ever regarded it as a labor of love. There had been much begging and soliciting, much going about from this member to that minister, much that was not congenial to a proud man, to be done before the concession was granted. My uncle had served long and faithfully, and had earned the friendship of many people worth knowing; but he had at this time been twelve years on the retired list; and in order to do me the service he desired, it behooved him to address men who had taken office when he was thinking of leaving it, men who did not know him—to drag his own services and merits into the light—to him a truly hateful task—and to solicit as a favor that which the powers of a few years back would have conceded as a right.

The request was granted, however, and I "joined" as soon as the official letter came announcing my appointment. Those were days before the Civil Service Commissioners were set to work, when a bit of patronage was something really worth bestowing, not being clogged with the drawbacks of an inquisition into one's "accomplishments." To be sure, there was a sort of inquiry into what we could do, akin to that which frightened their senses out of candidates for the naval service, before the foundation of the Naval College. The sucking admirals were obliged to answer questions as to their age, the influence through which they had been nominated, and their capability of spelling cro'-'k yard (cross-jack yard). I was questioned by the head of the department, or rather, as I remember, by the chief clerk, upon the two first points; and in lieu of the third, which might be deemed foreign to my duty, I was asked if I could read and write; and, answering in the affirmative, was admitted to benefit of clergy without being put to proof.

The examination was slight, certainly, but perhaps all that was warranted by the nature of the work I had to perform. The fact that Sir Charles —— had given me the appointment was guarantee sufficient for my breeding and social status; and the educational test by which I was tried (?) was, as I now think, ample to insure an efficient person to do the work which was allotted to me. I have nothing to say against the high commission which now selects the public servants from a given number of nominees. Its creation may be a necessary concession to the greater general knowledge which boys now-a-days are said to possess. It may be right to make sharpness, in answering questions on several branches of knowledge, the criterion to which all aspirants to public employment should be brought. All I have to observe is, that an inferior order of men, that is to say inferior in point of manners and social standing, is let into the public service than used to be the case; and that my experience convinces me that this great sharpness in the management of examination papers, is not shown to advantage in the copying of letters or the casting up of totals.

Perhaps the public service does not suffer directly in consequence of the first; but I fancy it is a loser by the second, which is said to be its gain. The vanquisher of several competitors in a struggle for a place, is apt, by virtue or vice of his victory, to think himself qualified for higher things than those he is set to work on; to become dissatisfied because his powers are not recognized and rewarded with higher place and higher pay; and to make the interests of the service subserve his own whilst he looks out for some other employment where he fancies he will shine more brilliantly. This at least is the suggestion of my experience—perhaps of my prejudice—on which latter ground I will say nothing further on the subject.

The head of my department, Sir Thomas Dod, was a man whose style and manner were of the proper official type. Dignified, but not supercilious, firm and deliberate of speech, decided but courteous in action, he was much respected by the members of the Board, and had a great influence over them, which he used beneficently for the good of those under him. He had invented a machine for improving the means of cooking aboard ship; had suggested some alterations in the construction of life-buoys; and was introducer, if not inventor, of a certain kind of fuel by which small coal could be utilized, and stowage could be saved in coal-hunks. He was, besides, an excellent administrator—altogether, a most fit man for his place, and a very valuable public servant. His government of the department was equal, and generally respected. He earned and had the honor due to those who do thoroughly whatsoever their hands find to do—those who go upon the time-approved principle of "sweating for duty, not for hire." We were all much pleased, as at an honor done to ourselves, when the ribbon of the Bath was given to him on his retirement, after fifty years of service; we were all sorry, as men who love a friend, when we heard that he was dead.

I well remember the day on which I first "joined." After the exercitations under the chief clerk, of which I have already spoken, and which, including the two hours I had to wait before the chief clerk could attend to me, brought the day to the fag end of morning; the clerk to whose branch I was remitted for duty, told me there was no need to begin work that day, and bidding me attend at the office by ten next morning, sent me away for the rest of the afternoon.

A strange sort of fortune has waited on me from my birth. Dividing the events of life into three classes, major, minor, and minim, my fortune has always favored me in the few which rank among the first, and has invariably crossed me in respect of the many in the last two. I am unlucky in trifles—the small matters which, if they go wrong, are more difficult to endure than great troubles. I happen to go out just before some one I am most anxious to see calls upon me. People upon whose arrangements I have made mine depend, deceive me. If there be an error in a time table, I am he, who, relying upon the table, arrives at the station only to learn that the train I meant to use had been discontinued.

Now, whereas my getting the appointment in the —— department was apparently one of the great events of my life, fortune favored me in obtaining it; but having done that, she seems to have thought her duty done, and to have allowed me to fall easily under the yoke of "minor" and "minim." Thus I found in "joining" that the vacancy I was appointed to fill was the last of a number which had been made by the supernaculation of all the oldsters in the office. There was a superabundance of young blood. In my own class there were many men my seniors in the class service who were my juniors in age. In the class above there was not a single gray hair, and of was but one man in it upon whom the badge of Elisha had been placed; and that not through age, for the man had lost his hair when ill with a fever. Not one of the clerks of the first class had touched his fortieth year. The chief clerk had but reached his fiftieth; and to add to the drawback made by all this youthfulness, there was scarce a man among the whole set who was not hale and strong, and as likely to live to take promotion when it should come, as he was certain to growl and grumble until it actually came. It was a bad look out for the juniors.

How many times have we calculated the chances of life in those honest fellows with whom we were daily thrown! With what mixed feelings of regret we heard of the dangerous illness of M——! What a wicked scanning was there of the certificates of illness sent in from time to time by M——'s physicians! Was there not a spice of hypocrisy about the words of welcome with which M—— (he was high up in the second class) was received back after his eight months' bout of sickness! Was there not a falling off from the estimation in which we all had holden him? Did we not in our heart of hearts look upon him as a deceiver—one who had done us a very considerable wrong? Had he not given rise to thoughts of which we ourselves were perhaps hardly conscious? Were not our intents rather "wicked than charitable?" and had not his return revealed these thoughts to us in all their naked naughtiness—shown us of what "coarse metal we were moulded?"

Was there not a feeling almost of satisfaction, a sort of compunctious mental undercurrent partaking of the unhallowed, when we heard of W——'s death? We had liked the man—been ever well with him, and were truly grieved at his sudden removal; but our grief was for the man, not the clerk. We mourned our friend; we could not regret the vacancy.

Surely M. de Rochefoucauld must have had such as we in his mind's eye when he decided to write down that libellous maxim of his, that "There is something in the misfortunes of our greatest friends which is not displeasing to us."

But my duty in the department. Alas! how different from what I had expected! Not mine to move the slightest wheel in the huge machine with which the —— department did its business; not mine to suggest, or to receive confidences; not mine to thread the labyrinth of the official mind, or to assist in the preparation of those Ministes—those simple but awful decrees—which carried dismay into the bosoms of contractors, at the same time that they persuaded them of our unbusiness-like ways. It was not for me to write even the most unimportant minutes, nor to compose the letters which had to be written upon them. During the whole ten years of my service I attained not to the dignity of official letter-writing.

Smile not, reader, at the use of this word "dignity." Let me tell you it is no mean art which enables a man to wag his official pen with grace; to know exactly in what key to pitch the departmental pipe; to snub without being coarse; to be honeyed without being servile; to be insolent without being vulgar. No 'prentice hand could, with the contents of a letter, convey a sense of the relation existing between writer and correspondent, so as to impress the latter withal, and yet not bluntly inform him of it. What skill is not wanted to perceive the occasion which warrants the assurance of "having the honor to be" instead of simply "being" the servant of a man! As far as incivility is removed from obsequiousness, so far is the distance between "I have to acquaint you," and "I have the honor to request you will be pleased to move." There are signs of dudgeon about the former, proofs of "I *must* do it, though against my will," which are conspicuously absent in the latter. The one is played on the E chord of arrogance, the other on the very "bass string of humility."

A man to whom the one greeting came, could not, in *his* wildest dreams, hope ever to be allowed within arm's length; the receiver of the other might suppose in the sender a desire to be permitted to lick his hand. The first was used in writing to contractors, and the others whom the —— department presupposed to be sailors round it. The second was employed in letters to high public officers, got at by means of their deputies, or joint secretaries. Between the two lay an intermediate form, saying that our chief "begged to acquaint." This was used for letters to those whose rank might be considered equal to that of the head of our department. Last and least, was a form as unceremonious as a writ, in which "John Jones was informed," without anything to soften the way for information.

Thus much on the art of official letter-writing. More might be said on the score of broad margins; printed directions to correspondents how to write letters back again; the arbitrary use of capital letters; the mysteries of the envelopes, and the franking of the same; but space will not admit of it.

Imagine to yourself, reader, an elegant hand-press, having on one side a printer's ink-pad, on the other an india-rubber cushion. Between the two was a moveable stamper, working from one to the other by being raised and then depressed by the hand. In the stamper was an engraved seal, bearing the name and arms of our department. By pressing this on the printing-pad the die became inked, and bringing the die over on to a paper lying on the cushion opposite, an impression of the seal was obtained. This impression was recognized by the post office, and allowed of our letters passing without charge. For obvious reasons it was considered desirable that the stamp should not be exposed for common use.

A clerk was therefore appointed to take charge of it, and his duty it was to pass and repass the stamp between the printing-pad and the letters to be franked. That duty, reader, was mine. For the space of four years a twist of my hand baile the letters of the —— department go free. After that time I was admitted into the ranks of the copiers, and there I continued till the day I quitted the service. For me promotion came not from the east, nor from the west, nor from any other point of the compass. I waited till tired of waiting, and then committed myself, in the hope of better things, to the waters of life in which I have since swum.

D—— was an expert in the art of letter-writing. He had charge of the correspondence division, which no one could manage better. His the tact and discrimination which I have spoken of as essential; his the disposition to give all the honor to whom it was strictly due, but not to bestow it superfluously upon any one. Who but he knew the exact qualities of different knighthoods, the nice degrees of dignity, and the relative importance of authorities? His style was forcible and perspicuous. He quickly grasped, and as soon expressed an idea. He did well as a clerk, but because it was his duty, not because he liked the work. D——'s ancestors had been of the English gentry ever since such a class existed. They had most of them served in the army, and as he sometimes said, in half apology for himself, he was the first of the family for five generations who had not carried a sword.

His predilections were thoroughly military—he hated the confinement and irksomeness of an office, and would I believe, but for his amiable wife and bairn, have shown his indentures a fair pair of heels. He raised the first company of volunteers the office afforded, and delighted in the drilling of his men of war far more than in the movements of his pen. He was to the backbone a gentleman, incapable of a mean trick, and this checked to proper bounds the tendency of his disposition which led him to introduce the *discipline militar* into the cuties of civil office.

I remember he had a morbid hatred for Jews; he would have no dealings with them on his own account, and could scarcely reconcile his conscience with his duty, which required him not unfrequently to write letters to the children of Israel. He was a strict conservative, and always spoke ill of Cromwell, giving you to understand, at the same time, that his family had lost much property in consequence of the civil troubles. He was a good hater, and a trustworthy friend. Many liked him, and some did not. I was glad to hear, the other day, that he had been promoted to the first-class section.

K—— was a merry little Irishman, with fair hair and blue eyes; a very dragon for work when he was in the humor for it, but with an unhappy faculty of doing the work all wrong. He had to keep letters addressed to the department after they had been done with. Under his care the letters remained till wanted for reference, and sometimes even after that, for often they were not forthcoming from the carefully tied-up bundles in which he had stowed them away. They were here, or they were there, or they were nowhere. K—— was often at fault about them. Not so, however, about the comparative qualities of dogs, or the merits of breech-loading guns. On both these topics he was perfectly at home, and could talk by the hour about the points of a horse. His accounts of "moving accidents by flood and field" bordered strangely on the marvellous, but they were none the worse for that. In his dress he affected the sportsman. I remember one winter he came back from "leave," bringing with him a portrait of himself in hunting costume, donned, as we used to tell him, for a poor ten days in the year. All of us liked the man for his good-humor and genuineness. When last I called upon him, he was still at his record office, tying up fresh accretions of public business.

How pleasant a thing it is to speak of a man about whom one has not a single unpleasant recollection! Such a pleasure I experience when I think of P——. He was in many ways a strange fellow, with habits eccentric, some perhaps grotesque, yet also so far out of the common as to be untainted by a suspicion of impurity or vice. Nature had not favored him by giving him personal beauty, and he did not strive to make his body amends by the assistance of tailors, or cunning workmen. His limbs were heavy, and moved awkwardly, a defect increased by lameness, resulting from an illness which nearly cost him his life. He was far from possessing the *bel air*, and would have been gazed at through many eye-glasses, had he ventured to frequent the fashionable walks of the citizens. He invariably wore a black suit, made of second quality cloth, hard, rough boots, and a hat which was the wonder of the office. Had you, who did not know him, met him in the street, you would have failed altogether to guess his occupation from his appearance. He had not the port or look of a man of business; was the last man that could be taken for a doctor or a lawyer; and had not the air of unburriedness and insouciance which marks the government clerk.

You could not have taken him for a mechanic, if you had seen his face, which was a very noticeable one—thoughtful even to anxiousness, nervous, and bearing on a somewhat rough outside unmistakable signs of the gentle spirit within. He was, without exception, the most gentle-minded man I ever met. With a large stock of good sense, he had a lofty romanticness about him very beautiful to see. It never led him into extravagance, while it urged him to use his strong practical faculties in the doing of much that often goes hurtfully undone. He had a clear perception of the small wants incidental to his fellows. He knew all the depths and shoals of delicate positions, and loved to throw his timely help to any swimmer in the troubled waters. He was specially unselfish, and, what is greater praise, was never driven to desist from good works by the selfishness of those to whom he was unselfish.

There was scarce a man in the office who had not freely used P——'s purse when money pressure suggested a loan. Every one was his debtor for services rendered, and I, for one, am glad of an opportunity to acknowledge my obligation, though he is never likely to call me to account. When I left the —— department, he was thirty-eight years of age, but not married. He kept house for his four sisters, and, in lieu of children of his own, adopted those of all his many friends. Many a small heart has he rejoiced by his welcome presence and well-appreciated gifts. Many a widow and distressed spinster has had cause to bless his name. Not that he could afford them large relief, for his income was a very moderate one, but he divined peculiar wants, which so often go unheeded, and, by the judiciousness of his help, contrived to make £5 go to the length of £10.

What though he were given to stick by precedent, and prone to be precise? My Lord Chief Justice could not more entirely have exhausted a case in which half a province might be at stake, than P—— would conscientiously sift a matter which involved no more than the value of a hundred-weight of biscuit. The service had no abler servant, and few social circles are favored with P——'s equal.

R——, on the strength of five articles inserted in a magazine, which forbore to pay him for them, set up as the literary character in the office. Questions arising on the composition and grammar of the office letters were considered to be of right referred to him. His was the opinion which decided the point when the propriety of using debatable expressions was in issue. I never could understand what claim he had to this post of arbiter. He was not happy at composing; had an ungainly and labored style; and was singularly gifted with the power of selecting infelicitous expressions. He prided himself on his almost exclusive use of words of Saxon origin, and spoke lightly of Dr. Johnson for being the champion of a Latinized vocabulary. He was constantly scribbling on bits of the office paper, and using the office hours for his "literary work," which he cast upon the waters of the magazine sea, and, with the exception of the five articles above mentioned, found it again after many days, a little the worse at the edges for having been passed through many editorial hands. He affected the supposed conventional dress of a man of letters, and was, as J—— said one day, in allusion to his untidy habits, in both senses a *literaire* (litterer)—a horrid pun for which J—— was fined two bottles of pale ale.

He presumed a good deal on the strength of his position, was "surly with servants," and certainly distant with his kinsmen in the office. We were tolerated by him, no more; and out of consideration for this kindness, he allowed us to do the work which his devotion to letters caused him to leave undone. We none of us questioned his customs in a serious way. We were rather pleased than otherwise that the office should have the reputation of being literary. We let him be Sir Gracie, and when he spoke no dog dared to bark. But we did not like him, and were very glad when the office of deputy assistant commissary-general at Tomato became vacant, and was offered to and accepted by him.

There were points, however, about R——, which were very respectable, and which I have since learned to appreciate. He lived a pure life, and was kind to his family, who were not well off. He did much negative good by simply not doing harm; and his acts of positive merit were not so few as I at one time imagined. His temper had been damaged by bitter disappointment connected with his first and only love. I believe he took to writing in the hopes of lessening the distance between his love and him, for want of means was the bar to their marriage. That he did not succeed in this attempt was another sore trial. At this distance of time I can certainly think of him, when I regret, as all have daily occasion to regret, that

"All, all are gone, the old familiar faces."

—A runaway horse in Boston last week dashed into the side of a crowded horse-car, breaking the side of the car, and seriously injuring several persons.

—The people of Ohio are taking steps for the presentation of a testimonial to Major-General W. T. Sherman. It is proposed to present him a valuable homestead farm. The movement has its origin at Lancaster, Ohio, his native city.

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,

DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,

Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.

Customer work made to order. 11 27mthstuw

STULL'S

NEW PATENT STOVE,

FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS.

Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at

11-30-1m No. 219 S. FIFTH STREET.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BURNETT PROPERTY,

OF

PAINT CREEK,

ABOUT TWO MILES FROM ITS MOUTH,

ON THE

CLARION RIVER.

Saw mills on this property, and heavily covered with white pine, and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $100,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone, 250 acres.

KANE FARM, 250 acres, on Clarion river, 16 miles above Clarion town, and 14 miles from Brookville, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has one and a half mile front on Clarion river, and from surface indications there is no better oil lands in this State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can be bought at the low price of $100 per acre.

Nine acres on Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.

150 acres near Franklin and near French creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal, varying from two to five feet thick; also, in one end limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 30 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil yet discovered on French creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $20,000.

218 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny river, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three feet coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.

160 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil creek and Cherry run. Price $25,000.

168 acres of land in Jefferson county, Pa., near the great oil region of the Clarion river. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as land on Oil creek. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

100 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny river. Williams run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $16,000.

1 acre and 22 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.

KEELER FARM.—Situated on the northwest branch of Patchell run, Venango county; one fourth of this land is good boring territory. Coal also on this land, and joins the Scott Farm, which has been sold and is now being developed. 100 acres.

500 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county; they are sinking wells on adjoining lands, with good show of oil.

70 acres in Sugar Creek township, Venango county; this land is well located, and fully one-half is adapted for boring purposes, several wells now going down on adjoining lands.

1000 acres of land in the Western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

OHIO OIL LANDS.

HART FARM—60 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CRAY FARM—90 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

HENRY FARM—40 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

M'ELFRESH FARM—45 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BALL FARM—40 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

POSEY FARM—52 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

BOASLY FARM—127 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

VORE FARM—80 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CROY AND HANY FARM—90 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

PARMENTER FARM—140 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

R. ELLIOTT FARM—97 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

J. ELLIOTT FARM—106 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

GRAY FARM—52 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

EDGERTON FARM—— acres in Berne township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—230 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

HART FARM—81 acres in Homer and Marion townships, Morgan county, Ohio.

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,

12-14-stuthtf Room 17, No. 400 CHESNUT Street.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

KANAWHA AND HUGHES RIVERS

OIL COMPANY,

OFFICE:

No. 208 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, - - - - - $1,000,000.

PRESIDENT,

C. A. WALBORN.

DIRECTORS,

WM. M. RANDALL, J. E. RIDGWAY,
WM. V. McGRATH, ELISHA W. DAVIS,
W. H. KEMBLE.

TREASURER,

J. E. RIDGWAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH STREET, ALSO AT No. 325 CHESNUT ST.

Divided into One Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten ($10) Dollars each, of which Twenty Thousand Shares are set apart to be sold At $2 50 per share, making $50,000 Working Capital, to be expended in developing the lands and paying the necessary expenses of the Company.

The property of this Company consists of the fee simple and perpetual lease of between 1200 and 1100 acres of land in Wood and Wirt counties, West Virginia.

Nos. 1 and 3 are in fee simple, and contain about 170 acres, situated at Kanawha Station, on the Northwestern Railroad, about 10 miles above Parkersburg, Va., where the Kanawha river, the Parkersburg and Staunton turnpike, and the Northwestern Railroad Company come together.

Upon this property is situated the Kanawha Station of the Northwestern Railroad Company, which is the most advantageous point of shipment for the oil produced in the region of the Kanawha and its tributaries.

No. 3. Is a tract of land perpetually leased from James Robinson, and contains not less than 300 acres, and adjoins Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 4. Is the celebrated Robinson tract, under a perpetual lease, and contains 302 acres, situated in Wirt county, about 12 miles above the former tracts, on the south side of the Hughes river and near its confluence with the Kanawha, and has a boring front on Rock run of about two miles.

The royalty to be paid on these leases is one-eighth of the net proceeds after the Company being reimbursed for expenses and outlay in producing the oil.

Above the tract, on the Kanawha, is the celebrated Burning Spring, and near that on the Hughes are many productive wells.

At the junction of these two streams will be found the best oil-producing territory in West Virginia.

The eligible situation of this land affords a boring territory of at least seven miles on the two rivers and their tributaries. 12-20-tuths-6t

PENNSYLVANIA

IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 139 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADA.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000 DOLLARS.

200,000 SHARES, AT $10 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $5 FOR FULL PAID STOCK.

Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT,

ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS,

A. K. McCLURE, JOHN M. POMEROY,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, ELISHA W. DAVIS,
D. K. JACKMAN, PETER B. SMALL,
J. C. ROMBERGER.

SECRETARY,

JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER,

ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has three different tracts of land now producing oil, and ample revenues to guarantee regular dividends.

The three tracts with wells on them are capable of extensive development, and the Company have five engines and the fixtures ready to prosecute the work.

It has 120 acres in fee on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, with 110 rods river front, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. This land is now worth $100,000 exclusive of the Oil right.

It has 100 acres in fee in the Cherry Run district, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, and leases are about to be executed with two strong parties to sink wells on lease on this tract, the Company to receive half the Oil.

It has two tracts of land on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one tract on the Allegheny river producing ten barrels of heavy Oil, worth $21 per barrel. All of these tracts will be promptly developed, and they are well-tested Oil lands.

It is organized on a certain basis *to pay dividends from the start.* Its revenues from Oil alone are more than *twelve per cent. per annum* on the capital; and new wells are about to be sunk on lease, without cost to the Company, and one-half the proceed will belongs to the Company.

The Company has $250,000 of its own capital in reserve belonging to the Stockholders, and taking it altogether *its resources for certain dividends are not approached by any other Oil stock now in the market at even double the original cost.*

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company. 12-23-6t

THE DRAKE

PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL. $1,000,000

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, @2 50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,

President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS D. WATTSON,

Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 926 Market St.

TREASURER,

SAMUEL WORK,

Of Work, McCoach & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street.

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
E. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE F. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Manch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engine and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, an admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of

WORK, McCOACH & CO.,

12-7-1f No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.

Capital, $300,000. - Shares $2'00 Each.

Working Capital, $50,000.

Seven hundred acres land, of which about five hundred are in fee simple, and the daily product is more than sufficient to pay a monthly dividend of Two per cent. Twenty-eight barrels of oil per day to this Company from the Rowley Wells, on Blood Farm. Entire working interest in a well being bored on the Clapp Farm. Lease of 149 acres on Duck Creek, Ohio. Lease of 121 acres on Little Muskingum, Ohio, 230 acres in fee on West Hickory creek, Pa. 190 acres in fee on Federal creek, Ohio.

Agent for Philadelphia,

E. A. MARSHALL, Jr.,

12-27-6t No. 213 WALNUT St.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

W. A. HAMILL,

No. 217 Walnut Street.

FOR SALE—All the leading dividend-paying OIL STOCKS.

WANTED—Parties with from $2 to $30,000, to form originators in a Company, whose net receipts, at the present time, pay fifty per cent. on the purchase money.

ALSO—ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the greater part of the best Companies now organizing, under the direction of gentlemen of experience and undoubted standing. Call and get a circular. 12-24-6t

THE LINCOLN OIL COMPANY;

OF PITTSBURG,

HAS 100,000 SHARES AT $1 EACH—PAR VALUE, $1.

WORKING CAPITAL, $15,000.

Their properties consist of one half the oil of the Dish well on the Hoover farm, producing ten barrels per day of Lubricating Oil, selling at the wells at $16 per barrel. The Company have an engine, &c., complete, and room to more two more wells.

Also, half interest in a lease on Horse Creek Eddy, on which is one well, producing eight barrels per day, with engine, tools, &c.

One hundred and eleven acres in fee on Pithole run.

One-fourth of lease on land on Cherry run, Central county.

One-half interest of a lease on Lamb farm, on Cherry run.

One eighth interest in a well now being sunk on Skeag farm, on Cherry run.

Sole agent for Philadelphia,

E. A. MARSHALL, Jr.,

12-27-6t No. 213 WALNUT Street.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Secretary and Treasurer.

11-17-1f*

—The white-fish trade is growing into an im-

M. MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS (side-wheel) for the upper lakes, and one or more for

COE HOOP SKIRTS

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY (Double Sheet), or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

SHERMAN'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

The newspapers of the South are not only self-confident enough to boast that all that SHERMAN has hitherto done is for the good of the Confederacy, but they are kind enough to furnish us with the plan of the new campaign he is inaugurating. SHERMAN, it seems, is to start from Port Royal, and move straight for Branchville, and then to follow the main lines of roads towards Virginia, "stealing and murdering" as much as possible during the march. But the grand congratulatory idea, somewhat irreverent though it be, is that "SHERMAN proposes and LEE disposes." The fine dispositions of LEE have not hitherto shown to the very greatest advantage. To our mind it is SHERMAN who disposes. He disposed of Atlanta long ago. Through his month's march thence to the seacoast he disposed of an extensive belt of towns. Every gem in the baldric which that knight wears represents a separate victory. Now he has disposed of Savannah, and is about to dispose of Augusta, Charleston, and perhaps Richmond. Were SHERMAN'S measures inspired by the recklessness which comes from success, he might adopt the profane one of Napoleon and exclaim, "I propose, and dispose, too."

MAXIMILIAN SHORT OF FUNDS.

MAXIMILIAN, Emperor of Mexico, is in trouble. Six months have scarcely elapsed since he assumed his throne, but those six months have proved to His Most Royal Highness that royalty, like poverty, can suffer for the want of the wherewithal to buy a roll or a pork chop. To tell the truth "right out in school," MAXIMILIAN is "short in pocket" before a half year has passed by. He does not know what to do. His credit is not of the very best. His notes are not of the gilt-edged character known on Third street, and his "promises to pay" are considered rather doubtful even among the distinguished gentlemen who occupy "first places" at the heads of nations in Europe. NAPOLEON has no francs to throw away. France once made a bad investment in Mexico. FRANZ JOSEPH, Imperial Master of Austria, cannot afford to spend anything more on his august brother; and the ROTHSCHILDS have no idea of going extensively into Mexican bonds. MAXIMILIAN is in a sorry plight, and doubtless realizes the maxim.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown,"

especially if money is wanting to make it sit well on the brow, and fill the imperial cellars and larders with life's good things.

But we have the idea exactly for MAXIMILIAN, in his dilemma. Let him at once apply to his brother autocrat, His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Lord RUSSELL'S "so-called Confederate States." Let him ask DAVIS in a clever, clap-him-on-the-shoulder style, for the loan of a few millions Confederate money. DAVIS has an abundance on hand; and now that the Rebel Congress intends "raising his wages," he will be better able to lend a fellow-sufferer the needed currency. Richmond can appreciate the inconvenience which besets Mexico, and a generous and chivalric ruler like DAVIS could not refuse prompt and timely assistance. Besides, he may need MAXIMILIAN'S aid himself one of these days, and it would be a nice arrangement to invest a cartload or two of TRENHOLM'S Confederate "pictures" in the new Emperor's Mexican enterprise. As DAVIS is cut off from speculating in petroleum, this is about his only chance for going into "a market" with his money.

We throw the hint out to both the "seedy" MAXIMILIAN and the neuralgic DAVIS, and give them the benefit of the suggestion "free of charge."

"SO-CALLED THINGS."

It is amusing to look back and observe the expedients to which at one time we had recourse in order to avoid granting to the Rebels the titles which they arrogated to themselves and to the government which they were attempting to establish.

The greatest difficulty arose in reference to the use of the words Confederate and Confederacy. The rebellious were certainly rebels, and they were spoken of by that designation. Men banded together are also confederates—but ah! there was the rub. Would it do to call them so? Certainly not. Above all, could confederates form a confederacy? Impossible! So Confederates and Confederacy were prefixed with "so-called," and we wrote Rebels "rebels," with a very small R.

If we had followed out this system to its logical conclusion, we would have encountered a prodigious difficulty. As the Rebel rule was only "so-called," every act and title emanating from it should have been "so-called," and we ought to have been obliged to speak in the following manner, for instance: — "The so-called President DAVIS, of the so-called Confederacy, and the so-called Secretary of War of the so-caled same, had a conference with the so-called General LEE and the so-called General JACKSON, with the view to concert movements to regain that portion of the so-called possessions of the so-called Confederacy." But people never do carry out inconvenient things to their logical conclusions, so we stopped at so-called Confederates and so-called Confederacy.

In process of time, it began to occur to people that if these things were "so-called," they might as well call them so. It was inconvenient to keep up their pertinacity in favor of certain expressions; and conscious that by the use of convenient words they diminished nothing of their zeal in quelling the Rebellion, they made up their minds to stick to hard knocks, and not quarrel about names. For ourselves, we advocate calling things by as convenient names as possible. If we are to write "so-called," we would like to be consistent, and prefix it to everything to which it might be applied. But if possible, we don't intend to allow the Confederacy to inconvenience us to the extent of obliging us to put an everlasting, jingling handle to its name. Of course, if were in the diplomatic line, we would have to be careful of our *quasi*; but we are in the newspaper business, and we have no space to waste in spreading out the assurances of our distinguished consideration in behalf of the Rebels, so we will cut them off at least in their former typographical allowance. We are in favor of crushing the Rebellion itself so completely out of existence, that it will be of no consequence by what name the thing flourished for a while.

Everywhere, there is much less stress now laid upon these trifles. Many of the most disloyal were careful to use the terms which at first were considered of unexceptionable loyalty. They did it as the possessor of a prurient imagination indulges only in expressions of the most indelicate decency. We are borne out in our views of this matter by the practice of the public, which now recognizes mere convenience in words formerly tabooed. They also consider our Rebels entitled to a big R, but the use of that ceased almost from the beginning to be a *capital* offense.

SKATING.

Skimming over the glassy surface, circling and winding in graceful curves, wheeling and dodging in the exciting race, ruddy of cheek and bright of eye, how the throng of skaters thrill with life, even on the bleakest day of winter! Most beautiful of sports, so gloriously fitted to redeem the dreariest of seasons! Scarcely are the streams and the parks touched with a hand of ice, ere thousands of hearts beat lightly, brimming with fun, and thousands of forms are gliding over the frozen lake, making the scene as merry as when the leaves fluttered, the grass lay softly tremulous, the birds warbled, and the waters trilled the livelong day. The keener the wind, the swifter the skaters fly; the more dismal its moan, the louder the laugh, drowning the sound of nature's wailing in the chorus of gladness. The slips and stumbles of the awkward squad are heeded but as fresh occasions for mirth. Up and away! We all must learn to conquer mishaps. Skimming, flitting, wheeling, sailing in wide sweeping courses, on they go, the happiest, gracefullest of mortals—careless of cold, and radiant with the inspiration of exercise. Mark them when the moon is up, and the mirroring ice reflects her beauty—when the bare-branched trees lie weirdly in the dreamy light.

No playful elves of olden fancy ever sported more bewitchingly under those mild beams; and indeed the wondrous enchantment of the hour and scene—the skurrying ring of the steel upon the ice, now sharp and clear, and now the faintest hum, mingling its music with the flying forms, produces the entrancing effect of a fairy spell.

Our skaters have already enjoyed some days and nights of delightful practice, but the season has not yet fairly opened. We have very many more persons of various ages in this community who enter into this amusement with eager zest than our in-door, fire-hugging friends would imagine. When the ice is firm and smooth, thousands of people are found upon their skates, and crowds of spectators enjoy the performances. Among the throng will be found skaters of extraordinary skill, as fleet as the wind, as graceful as a consummate dancer, and capable of executing the most intricate movements with surprising ease.

And now that our ladies participate so eagerly in the fascinations of the sport, how greatly are they enhanced! They find that no Schottische or Mazourka in the glare of a ballroom, however gracefully performed, can be so winsome as those circling, floating movements they may execute when they become experts upon the skates. They feel that the change from in-door amusements to this sport in the bracing air has the most exhilarating effect upon their spirits, while the boding paleness of the cheek is tinted with the rose, and the languid eye is lit with lively fire. In the warmer seasons there are very many delightful out-door recreations in which women may indulge; but in the icy days the choice is limited, and skating is infinitely preferable to either walking or riding through the streets of a great city.

We need not point out what a new charm has been given to this delightful amusement since the ladies have become active participants in it. The increase of brilliancy in the scene upon the ice—the fresh and varied grace in the movements of the skaters—and the softening manners in the throng of men—are the evident consequences of the addition. Heaven knows our young men are already accused of being too anxious to escape from the mild influence of their lady friends. It is a fashion with those just breaking into manhood to prefer the club and the haunts of dissipation to places where the delicate restraint of the gentler sex will be felt. The ladies have now the power to bring the recreants back, and to combine their own recreation with the extension of their sway over the wandering youths; and they are evidently disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity to a very considerable extent.

"'TIS EDUCATION FORMS THE COMMON MIND."

The Common School System, which is now a recognized institution of our State, has only been in existence a little over a score of years. At the time of its first being proposed, it met with the most decided opposition, not only from the populace without education, but also from the members of our Legislature, who defeated the bill when first introduced. It was only through the stupendous exertions of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, then a new member, that the final reconsideration secured the adoption of the act, which has done more for the improvement of our State than even the vast fields of mineral wealth, or her extended seas of oil. The opposition made to this most useful law appears to us, as viewed with the light of to-day, inexplicable. The law was made the issue of an election, and it was only by hard political fighting that the friends of the system were able to come out triumphant.

Since then the plan has grown and been perfected, until, to-day, it has attained maturity, and no man can be found to deny its usefulness. The advance of mind, the onward march of civilization, and the imbibing of new ideas, have wrought a revolution in our popular opinion of education; and the common school system of to-day is the boast of America, admired by Europe, fostered by governmental enactment, and protected by social laws. The idea that the usefulness of the working-man is not increased by having a knowledge of the fundamental portion of an English education has now died out, and even the lowest class of our society, who will not allow their children to attend, seek elsewhere for the cause, and excuse themselves on the ground of poverty and not of the non-beneficial influences which are exerted by their attendance.

The poor man's college, the Central High School, has been formed out of the necessities of our community, has had its mission and has fulfilled it. It is the head of the system in our State, and any young man who can creditably graduate from it, is fitted to fill any of the positions which a man is ordinarily called upon to hold. It is only necessary to glance at the number of important offices which are held by those who own the Central High School as their *Alma Mater*. The doctor, editor, lawyer, politician, and diplomatist are members of the Alumni, and all are proud to be able to hold its diploma. We therefore consider the continuance of this institution as of great value, not only to our city, but also to our State, if not to the whole country.

It is at present ably managed, and is successfully advancing towards the completion of its high destiny, that of qualifying the youth of our land to be able to understandingly fulfill the duties which their country may demand of her sons.

If every town of importance could boast such an institution, how many Websters, and Clays, and Mirabeaus, and Chathams would be created by the education it would give to the youth of our land.

LECTURING CONSIDERED AS A FINE ART.

Lecturing has often been resorted to by adventurers with plenty of brains and very little money. By assiduous puffing and a systematic course of Machiavelism, seedy foreigners have been known to fill a public hall one-third full, and to realize enough to half pay the rent. But such lecturers are the hand-to-mouth wayfarers in literature. Their idea is to make enough to secure decent lodgings and comfortable meals. They do not expect one hundred dollars secured and traveling expenses paid. They lecture for a living and only a living.

Of late the public has been taught what lecturing is as a fine art. The capabilities of the rostrum have been fathomed, and the restrictions of the forum have been annulled. People are not brought together to listen to the sober second-rate thought of an intensely sober and second-rate man. The dignity of dullness has been discarded, and the proprieties of the lyceum stage have been left to take care of themselves. Just as the mineral and vegetable world merge imperceptibly into each other, so the traditional requirements of the old style of lecturing are lost in the half-theatrical innovations of the present day.

In a word, lecturing has come to be considered as a fine art. The humorous lecture in particular is illustrated by pictures and panoramas, and we may soon expect the popular lecturer to travel around with his property-man and scene-shifter. An economical arrangement would be for the orator to be his own orchestra, and to handle the horn or the violoncello with equal ease. If he could dance a jig, or sing a song—merely by way of illustration—so much more would be gained not only by the audience but by the lecturer, through his agent standing at the door and keeping one eye upon the tickets.

There is no reason why lecturing should not be made one of the fine arts. All the other fine arts might be made to conduce to and aid it. The music, the poetry, the graceful motion, or the statuesque repose of the orator's words, might all be illustrated by those sensuous objects which themselves describe. For a man to come from the other end of the world, and relate the wonders he has seen in Timbuctoo, may be very interesting; but our impressions would be doubly vivid if we had a faithful panorama of Timbuctoo before us.

But even without these accessories it is the duty of every man who comes before the public as a lecturer to have something to say and to know how to say it decently. If he cannot be profound, let him be brilliant; and if he cannot please himself by uttering stupid truths, let him fascinate his audience and deceive no one by smart inventions. If some of our orators had more of the actor's tact and self-poise, the deluded public would not be treated to so many balks in the lecturing way—to such a succession of awkward attempts at amusement and instruction.

In a lecture we do not need a set of grammatical phrases, whose tenor is that if we are virtuous we shall be happy. Our copy-books enunciated that pleasing fact long since. Neither do we need a series of profound arguments, spoken in a tombstone voice, and accompanied with gestures which hint that the speaker has been educated in a graveyard, and accustomed from his infant years to shrouds instead of shirts. We are acquiring the habit of going to the lecture-hall less for instruction than for entertainment, for an entertainment altogether of a different nature from that obtained at the theatre. At a church we invigorate the religious faculties. We want a style of lecturing which shall suit those who are tired of the bold hard style, which resembles moral essays being read, and who think they cannot conscientiously visit the theatre. And the nation which is ahead of all the world in everything, is developing this class of lecturers. The coming season will prove to the public how much innocent enjoyment they can condense in one short hour, and to the racy humorist how many thousands a week he can pocket to fall back upon when lecturing as a fine art shall be exhausted.

LITERARY NOTICES.

LITERARY VIEWS AFOOT.

George Alfred Townsend, in *Harper's Magazine* for January, gives the following advice to nomadic young *litterateurs*:—"Let no young man be tempted to put the sea between his home and himself, how seductive soever be the experiences of book-makers and poetic pedestrians. One hour's contemplation of poverty in foreign lands will line the boy's face with the wrinkles of years, and burn into his soul that withering dependency which will rankle long after his privations are forgotten."

He details some curious experiences in the attempt to sustain himself by writing in London:—

"Had I been prudent with my means, and prompt to advantage myself of opportunities, I might have obtained access to the best literary society, and sold my compositions for correspondingly higher prices. Social standing in English literature is of equal consequence with genius. The poor Irish governess cannot find a publisher; but Lady Morgan takes both critics and readers by storm. A duchess's name on the title-page protects the fool in the letter-press; irreverent republicanism is not yet so great a respecter of persons.

"I was often invited out to dinner, and went to the expense of a dress-coat and kids, without which one passes the genteel British portal at his peril; but found that both the expense and the stateliness of 'society' were onerous. In this department I had no perseverance; but when, one evening, I sat with the author of 'Vanity Fair' in the concert-rooms of Covent Garden, as Colonel Newcome and Clive had done before me, and took my beer and mutton with those kindly eyes measuring me through their spectacles, I felt that such grand companionship lifted me from the errantry of my career into the dignity of a renowned art.

"I moved my lodgings after three months to a plessant square of the West End, where I had for associates, among others, several American artists. Strange men were they to be so far from home; but I have since found that the poorer one is the further he travels, and the majority of these were quite destitute. Two of them only had permanent employment; a few, now and then, sold a design to a magazine; the mass went out sketching to kill time, and trusted to Providence for dinner. But they were good fellows for the most part kindly to one another; and meeting in their lodgings, where their tenure was uncertain, to score Millais, or praise Rosetti, or overwhelm Frith, one forgot their trials in their enthusiasm."

—The Editors of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer" are busily engaged in revising that work, preparatory to the issue of a new edition containing the last census returns, and such other changes as may be necessary to bring it "up to the times." The publishers, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, announce that they will be glad to receive any items of information that may be useful in effecting a complete and thorough revision of the work.

MARRIED.

McCURDY—DENN.—On the 28th instant, by Rev. Francis Robbins, Mr. EDMUND Y. McCURDY to JULIA P. DENN, all of this city. No cards.

EHRLICHORN MAN.—At the Sanctuary Parsonage, Fifth below Girard avenue, December 27th, 1864, by Rev. T. W. Mackey, ELIAS D. SHULL to AMANDA BORNMAN, daughter of the late John Bornman, all of this city.

DIED.

BROCK.—On Wednesday morning, 28th inst., of scarlet fever, ANNA MARIA, daughter of Thomas F. and Cornelia H. Brock, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 2125 Mount Vernon street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—On December 26th, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Rev. SAMUEL T. CARPENTER, Hospital Chaplain United States Army, aged 54 years.

COOKE.—At his residence, in Sandusky, Ohio, on the evening of the 27th inst., Hon. ELEUTHEROS COOKE, in the 78th year of his age.

DICKSON.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. DICKSON, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 512 Pine street, this (Thursday) morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

FLANAGAN.—On Tuesday morning, the 27th inst., GEO. WOOLSEY A., son of James M. and Emma S. Flanagan, aged 2 years.

FOTTERALL.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, CORNELIA F., daughter of Stephen G. Fotterall.

The friends and the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On December 26th, at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Harvey, No. 2100 Green street, from disease contracted in the army, Lieutenant EDWARD FREEMAN, of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the 25th year of his age.

IREDELL.—On the 27th instant, at his residence, Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pa., JONATHAN IREDELL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on First Day morning, 1st January, at 10 o'clock.

JONES.—On the 21st instant, at City Point, Virginia, Miss HETTY A. JONES, daughter of the late Rev. Horatio G. Jones, D. D.

The relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 30th instant at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother, Horace States Jones, Ridge avenue, Roxborough, Twenty-fifth Ward, Philadelphia. To proceed to the Roxborough Baptist Church.

KIRKPATRICK.—Fell in battle, on the 29th September, 1864, while charging the enemy's works at Chaplin's Farm, Va., Sergeant FRANK B. KIRKPATRICK, Company C, Forty-eighth P. V. V., son of A. and the late Frances Kirkpatrick.

McCLAIN.—At Andersonville, Georgia, on the 17th of August, of intermittent fever, RODERICK McCLAIN, Company G, Eleventh United States Infantry. Ogdensburg (St. Lawrence county N. Y.) papers please copy.

PATCHEL.—On the 27th, GEORGE M. PATCHEL, son of George and Catharine Patchel, aged 5 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 S. Twentieth street, on Friday afternoon, 30th December, 1864 at 2 o'clock.

SPRINGER.—On the morning of the 28th inst., BESSIE A., daughter of Mrs. E. W. Springer, in the 18th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, West Philadelphia, on Friday morning, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR LADIES.

RICH EMBROIDERED

LACE CURTAINS,

Piano and Table Covers,

WITH

DAMASK CURTAINS,

FOR PARLORS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS' No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

FRESH MANUFACTURES

IN

FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR

NEW YEAR.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 MARKET Street.

12-29 4t

REAL ESTATE FOR THE MILLION.
REAL ESTATE FOR THE MILLION.
REAL ESTATE FOR THE MILLION.
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
$5,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
$5,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
$5,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO REAL ESTATE PURCHASERS.—No Catalogue ever published in this city (no matter by whom) will compare with those you get by applying to GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street. All persons in quest of any description of city property should not fail to get one. Said Catalogue contains a great number of first-class city properties, also a goodly number of Mansions near by. Also, about $1,000,000 worth of Building Lots in all portions of the city. Also, a great number of Neat Dwellings, that will be sold low, and on easy terms.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator
for the last twenty years,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

N. B.—Office open every evening until 10 P. M.

FOR SALE, No. 336 N. THIRD STREET, large store and dwelling. Lot 20 feet front by 180 feet deep to Dillwyn street, with two-story warehouse on that front. A first-rate location for a wholesale liquor dealer, or leather store. Price low and on easy terms.

MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A smaller property, or first-class oil stocks, elegant four-story Dwelling (fourteen rooms), south side of Spring Garden street, west of Thirteenth (nearly opposite the fountain), marble door-way, vestibule, &c. Price $30,000, subject to $450 ground rent.

MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

The lot runs through to Whitehall street. 12-26-3trp

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK.

7 3-10THS

TREASURY NOTES,

CONVERTIBLE AT MATURITY INTO

5-20 BONDS.

Those Treasury Notes present great advantages to subscribers as an investment. The interest is liberal, the security undoubted, and the privilege given the holder of converting the notes, upon maturity, into UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS (5-20s) is of great value.

This Bank keeps on hand a large supply of all denominations, from $50s to $1000.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. allowed on sales of $5000 and upwards; on sales of $25,000 or over, THREE-EIGHTH PER CENT.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
12-15-16trp CASHIER.

BOARDING WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a lady, child, and nurse. Two furnished rooms on the second floor, with fire, board, &c., in a pleasant part of the city, accessible to street cars. Address C. R. D., "Evening Telegraph" Office. 12-26

BUSINESS ITEMS.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES

Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.

For sale only by

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS.

French Blacking—In small fancy barrels.

For sale by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth Streets.

WANTS.

OIL! OIL!—WANTED.

Parties, with from $2 to $20,000, to form originators in a Company now forming, under the auspices of gentlemen of experience and undoubted standing.

The property is now yielding 50 per cent. net profit on the purchase money.

Apply to

W. A. HAMILL,
No. 317 WALNUT Street.

12-24-6

WANTED—VESSELS TO LOAD FOR Boston and New York. Immediate despatch and highest rates given. Apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., & CO., No. 2004 WALNUT Street. 12-16-12*rp

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmen Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon the numerous freight trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:—

A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent, First Division, Mount Clare Station, Baltimore City, Md.

D. LARRY, Agent, Second Division, Martinsburg, one hundred miles from Baltimore.

J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.

W. CARR, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburg road, and

J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

Baltimore, Md., December 8, 1864. 12-13-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ATLAS OIL COMpany, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 cents per share), out of the net earnings of the Company for the months of November and December, payable clear of State tax, on and after the 5th January next, 1865.

Transfer books close on the 31st inst., and reopen on the 6th proximo.

The dividends of this Company will hereafter be made payable quarterly, in accordance with a resolution of the Board adopted this day.

B. A. MITCHELL, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA December 28, 1864. 12-29 3t

THE PHILADELPHIA AND DUNkard Creek Oil Company, owning some of the most valuable property on "Dunkard Creek," including an interest in the celebrated "Wiley Well," and lease of 14 acres, will hold a Public Meeting at the Northwest corner of TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, third story, THIS EVEN NG, December 29, at 8 o'clock, when additional subscriptions will be received. Prospectus with full information can be obtained of

JOHN WHITE, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 829 RACE Street.

12* 3t

TWO GRAND STEREOPTICON EXhibitions, of entirely new views, will be given in the Presbyterian Church, THIRD Street, below Federal, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, December 28 and 29, 1864. Admission tickets 25 cents; children's 15 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock. 12-28-2t*

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1864.

An Adjourned Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY, January 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M., to receive and act on the Report of the Committee on By-laws.

Tickets, admitting members only, can be obtained from Mr. R. Whipple, Assistant Secretary, at the League House.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
12-26-tl-6 Secretary.

BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY of Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Burning Spring Oil Company, will be held at the office of J. C. Fryer,

No. 112 CHESNUT STREET,
On TUESDAY EVENING,
January 3, 1865, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE O. EVANS,
12 28-6t* President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY," will be held at the Office, No. 427 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. 12-27-5t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
12-13 tl-7 Secretary.

TO MANUFACTURERS, TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

THE

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY are daily mining their hard, free-burning, and substantial Black Heath and Primrose Coal.

STOCK CAPITAL, $500,000—62,500 SHARES.

EACH SHARE ENTITLES TO ONE AND A HALF TONS OF COAL PER YEAR, AT THE ACTUAL COST, FOR TWENTY YEARS.

STOCKHOLDERS' PRICE $7·50 PER TON, DELIVERED AT THE HOUSE.

If our Coal suits your daily wants, which by a trial of one or two tons you will ascertain, then we can offer advantages which no other dealer can. We may supply you directly from the mines, or daily from our yard, and in either case you receive uniformly the same kind of coal and certainly in weight.

If you become a stockholder of our Coal-providing Company, the coal is served at first cost; or if you become a customer, we shall give you advantages nowhere else practically obtainable.

Our business as miners seeks regular customers, and our works, when all completed, will be able to deliver over a hundred thousand tons of coal to the doors of consumers, who all, by becoming either stockholders or regular purchasers, enjoy the advantages of being directly connected with our mines.

THE COMPANY HAVE RESERVED 22,500 SHARES FOR A WORKING CAPITAL.

Shares, each, $10; four shares, $38; ten shares, twenty shares, $175; fifty shares, $425; one hundred shares, $825; and two hundred and fifty shares, $2000, payable half on subscribing, and half 5th January. Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and a half tons of coal at cost, now $7·50 per ton, for successive years, and also to Cash Dividends of the profits from the sales of all surplus coal.

We have just completed an important alteration at our Works, and by it, we have the proud satisfaction of offering a better prepared coal than the market has yet produced; the quality of which is praised by all our customers.

Coal mines worked on such a practical basis are far more than Gold mines, and pay better dividends than many fabulous Oil wells. While our Coal Works will produce the Black Diamonds uninterruptedly for a definite certainty, the Gold mines and Oil wells may suspend at any time. An investment in a sound Coal-producing business, such as ours, is almost obligatory for every providing family, at least so far as to provide for the yearly demand of coal for household purposes. In this aspect a dividend of from 30 to 40 to 50 per cent. on the money invested can certainly be realized, without placing one dollar of the principal at risk. Ninety dollars, once for all invested, will provide at least for twenty years fifteen tons of coal per year, at the actual cost of mining, transporting, and delivering the same to the door of the stockholder; or he will receive the interest or dividend immediately on receipt of the coal, by paying so much less for the same.

We are supplying thousands of our citizens with coal; but we have still room for thousands of stockholders and customers; for, the greater the number, the more profitable the business; as by it, the production and delivery of coal is decidedly cheapened.

Please call at our office, and make a trial of one or two tons of our coal, and you will surely become a stockholder or regular customer.

The Company is clear of debt, and conducts business on the cash principle.

Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite Girard House).

HENRY SCHMOELE, Treasurer.
ALBERT D. JARDEN, Secretary. 12-24-stuth-1m

HOLI...

AT THE

HOUSE FURNISHING

Diamond Ear-Rings,

Fine Ladies' Chains,

Hon. Josiah Kinterblick, Esq., his associate commissioners of the Bounty Fund, for the efficient performance of the arduous duties accepted by them in the distribution of

four hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty ($483 50).

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE GOOD NEWS FROM WILMINGTON —OUR SUCCESS.

From the Herald.

The news from Wilmington indicates that our operations there, will be crowned with success. Up to latest advices everything was going on well.

The powder-ship had been exploded within three hundred yards of Fort Fisher, on the 24th, and was undoubtedly the "earthquake" heard at Newbern. Newbern is more than sixty miles from Wilmington, as the bird flies; and, if a powder-ship, exploded on the water, seemed an earthquake to those on land, at that distance, what must it have seemed to those within three hundred yards of it?

Doubtless it made the defenders of the forts shake their heads strangely at the consideration of what Uncle Sam would do when his dander was up. In addition to whatever damage may have been done by the powder-ship, the fire of the fleet had been most effective, and the garrison of Fort Fisher was compelled to abandon the guns and huddle in the bombproofs.

The capture of that fort will render the capture of Fort Caswell, on the other side of Cape Fear river, a comparatively easy matter, as doubtless the position of Fort Fisher commands it, and as also it will give greater facility for the movement of the ships. With the capture of the two forts our Government ships will go up the Cape Fear river, and the port of Wilmington will be, so far as blockade running goes, "all right." Over this grand success our people will perhaps rejoice in a very few days; and then the round of successes will have made the circle from Nashville, and the success on the James will be the only one left to achieve.

THE WAR.

From the Tribune.

Despatches from Wilmington are contradictory and incomplete. New York was a little startled yesterday afternoon by a report from the agent of the Associated Press that the attack on Wilmington had been abandoned, and that both naval and military forces had arrived near Fortress Monroe. Two hours later this statement was cautiously contradicted, and the Washington telegrapher declares that his first report would seem to be a mistake. Instead of the whole fleet, a single vessel, and that a despatch boat, had returned to Fortress Monroe.

But if this later telegram, which appears in our columns this morning, be closely scanned, the pruning of the censor's knife will be discovered. We quote, marking the hiatus:—"A detachment of troops landed on Sunday afternoon. The skirmishers pushed up gallantly to the fort, under cover of our fire. Some of the more daring actually entered the works, and brought off the flag—The bombardment of the fleet continued on Monday." And we presume our special despatch from Washington, does, in substance, correctly fill that yawning gap. The force under General Butler, which landed on the Fort Fisher peninsula, was notoriously inadequate to contend with the combined forces under Bragg.

There were at Wilmington not merely the usual garrison, but the two divisions which Lee sent down when the sailing of Porter's fleet was known. These troops had time to arrive long before the fleet which had buffeted the Atlantic storms for a week, and which has concentrated at last with weakened numbers and strength. Reckoning, therefore, all the reinforcements which Bragg had been able to gather, it is safe to say he considerably outnumbered the expeditionary corps of General Butler; and we are entitled, if not compelled, to infer that when the first assault on Fort Fisher had failed, it was not found possible to maintain the hold on the land which had been gained by the landing of our troops.

General Butler's troops did all that such a force could have done. They established themselves on the peninsula—in itself a triumph—resisted an immediate attack by the forces sent down from Wilmington to fall upon their rear; then moved against the fort, carried an outlying earthwork, pressed forward against the main work, surmounted its parapet, hauled down its flag, and then—alas! then, outnumbered by the reinforced garrison, themselves attacked by superior numbers, were compelled to relinquish all they had won, and to seek again the cover of the ships. That their losses have been heavy is implied in the statement that the "remnants" of them re-embarked—probably under protection of the fire of the fleet.

It is plain there was heroism enough on the part of the troops; skill enough on the part of their commander; but the old, old story of insufficient numbers is once more rehearsed. Wilmington and its defenses were known to be garrisoned strongly, known to be capable of quick reinforcement from Richmond; proclaimed on the highest official naval authority to be impregnable against a naval force simply; and yet the land force sent to co-operate with the fleet seems to have been wholly incommensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise.

—*Later.* Braxton Bragg's despatch from Wilmington, December 27, is forwarded by Mr. Stanton, and confirms the foregoing. Bragg says:—"The enemy has re-embarked under cover of his fleet. His further movement is not developed." There can be no doubt, therefore, that the particulars furnished by our special correspondent are in the main correct. The re-embarkation, moreover, we interpret as equivalent to an abandonment of the enterprise for the present, since our forces would have held their ground on the peninsula had they been able to, or had they seen any prospect of operating efficiently against the fort. They surely would not have gone on board ship for the sake of hazarding the perils of another landing on the same shore.

—The pursuit of Hood is continued by General Thomas with characteristic caution. Despatches from his headquarters at Pulaski, seventy miles south of Nashville, are to the 26th, Monday last. As the decisive battles in front of Nashville were fought on the 15th and 16th, Gen. Thomas' subsequent advance has not been very rapid, for which, without doubt, he has good reasons. It averaged about seven miles a day. We have repeated accounts of the disorganization of Hood's army, and it is stated that his corps commanders had orders to get themselves out of harm's way as best they could.

The last despatch from General Wilson, Thomas' Chief of Cavalry, reports that the people say the Rebels are suffering immensely. They were beyond question divided, a part making straight for Florence, Ala., and a part moving on roads further to the west in order to protect the pontoons at Florence, and probably also at Muscle Shoals, from an apprehended flank and rear movement. It appears further that such a movement on Thomas' part was in progress. While Wilson has pressed the rearguard of Hood, an infantry force under Steadman, Thomas tells us, disembarked his troops from the cars at Limestone creek, seven miles from Decatur, and was marching on the latter place on the morning of the 26th. The object of such a movement can be only to close up all eastern avenues of retreat to Hood, and to enforce against the remains of his army the necessity of a southwestern, instead of a southeastern retreat from Florence, supposing that army to reach and cross the Tennessee at that point. Hood's position is clearly one of extreme peril, and his retreat is capable of being converted into a flight.

—The movement of Sherman, hinted at in Beauregard's despatch of yesterday, is now divined by the Richmond papers to be in quest of the prisoners who were sent into Southeastern Georgia on Sherman's approach to Savannah. But Beauregard's statement that Hardee had detached a force to check Sherman's expedition is beyond criticism. Hardee, with his escaped army, is making the best of his way northward, and has no troops to waste in the other direction. If Sherman has really sent such an expedition, we see no reason to suppose it will be successful. Whether it will overtake the prisoners is another matter.

—Finally, we have the Rebel confession that Saltville, in Western Virginia, has been captured by Stoneman. It was held long enough to enable him to destroy the extensive salt works completely, and not so long as to risk his safe retirement—the object of the expedition being attained. As the place is the chief salt manufactory of the Confederacy, the amount of mischief done must have been enormous, and the price of salt will be a curious item for the next few weeks in the Richmond papers.

WILMINGTON.

From the Times.

The despatches about the Wilmington expedition are not very easily comprehended. First came one yesterday afternoon from Fortress Monroe, which was published in the evening papers, and professed to be upon official authority, announcing that both the land and naval forces had returned from Wilmington to Fortress Monroe, and conveying the impression that the expedition had suddenly and unexpectedly proved unsuccessful. It did not seem possible that this despatch could be correct, as we were otherwise informed that operations were still in progress on Monday last.

The first despatch was soon followed by another from Washington, saying "that it would seem to be a mistake that the naval and military fleet had returned;" that the "Navy Department had no such intelligence," and giving some details of movements. In the course of the night Secretary Stanton's official bulletin came to hand; but all it contained regarding the Wilmington expedition was an extract from the Richmond papers of yesterday, which averred that Admiral Porter's naval bombardment had done very little damage to Fort Fisher, and that Butler's troops had re-embarked on Monday night. We shall have to wait for later advices before we can comprehend the situation at Wilmington.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 25.—It is known in official circles that important movements are now taking place at the front. Of course it would be improper to speak of them more definitely until they are fully developed. A day or two may bring decidedly agreeable news.

The army is still beyond Columbia, and the cavalry doing important service. General Thomas will certainly interest the North during Christmas week.

Colonel Johnson, of the 13th Indiana Cavalry, arrived last night from Murfreesboro. He was ordered on a scouting expedition when the battle was progressing there, but was cut off from the army while in the vicinity of Lavergne. He crossed the country to Murfreesboro in time to take part with Rousseau in the fight at that place. With a command of two hundred men, he lost sixty-two.

It is known that we have captured 35 pieces of artillery and 6085 prisoners since the 15th instant. More of the latter are on their way to the city. A great many stragglers are being brought in.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NASHVILLE, December 26.—There is no news from below. General Thomas' headquarters are at Pulaski. Our forces are still in pursuit of the enemy. The weather is somewhat unfavorable. Christmas day passed off pleasantly in this city. We have no railroad communication with the North at present. The damages are in the neighborhood of Nolin, and are still unrepaired. We have mail communication with Chattanooga. The damages on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad are being repaired rapidly, and by Thursday next trains will run through from this city to Chattanooga.

Important News Circular from General Grant.

"CITY POINT, December 23, 1864.—Major-General Meade:—Copy for Corps Commanders. The following despatch is forwarded for your consideration:— U. S. GRANT.

"'HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, December 23, 1864.—Lieutenant-General Grant:—A telegraphic operator from the Richmond War Office states as follows:—Bragg telegraphed very often from Wilmington to President Davis for reinforcements.

"'The United States fleet appeared off Wilmington on the 16th, 17th, and 18th. General Hibner telegraphed to Davis that Fort Fisher was captured on the night of the 20th.

"'Beauregard had telegraphed that the capture of Savannah, by unconditional surrender, took place on the morning of the 20th. The news was received in Richmond on the night of the 20th, but was not made public. The force in Savannah was officially reported to be 15,000 to 18,000 men, with Hardee in command.

"'Gilmer, Chief Engineer of Defenses, ten days ago reported only five hundred thousand rations of meat in Richmond.

"'General Beauregard telegraphed that after the fall of Savannah the river would be a base for Sherman to operate against Augusta and Charleston.

"'E. O. C. ORD, Major-General.'"

Charleston—Preparation for Sherman.]

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday contains the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND AND THIRD SUB-DISTRICTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., December 14.—Special Orders, No. 98.—*First*—On no account will noncombatants be allowed to enter the city of Charleston, except in passing through to the more interior portions of the State, after the promulgation of this order.

Second—All slaves whose owners are now living beyond the limits of Charleston, except one slave to take charge of real estate, which such owners have left unprotected, will be at once removed from the city. If in fifteen days after the issue of this order, any such are still found in the city, they will be at once arrested and sent out of the city to seek their owners.

By command of Major-Gen. RANSOM.
WM. F. NANCE, Assistant Adjt.-General.

Carnage and Bird-Song.

Colonel Coburn has called our attention to a fact that is worth perpetuating. During the recent advance of Sherman's army on Atlanta, and while that city was being invested, the troops were never out of hearing of the varied lay of the mocking bird. When heavy skirmishing was going on, and even when a general engagement was raging, these little warblers, unmindful of whistling bullet and shrieking shell, never checked their song. At intervals between the rattle of musketry and the boom of cannon, the music of these feathered favorites sounded strange and sweet, as "the still small voice" which Elijah heard on Horeb, between the thundering tread of the earthquake and the rushing of the mighty wind.

How wonderful, and how sad it would be, if these melodious imitators could catch and reproduce the sounds of human conflict, and the groans of human agony! We are glad that such an achievement is beyond their power, and love to think of the mocking bird singing only his wild woodland strains, in his sunny Southern home, when peace shall have healed the ravages of war

Further Arrest of Raiders.

At the moment of putting to press, we learn that three more of the raiders have been arrested in the parishes below. This makes six in all that have been captured, so far, in this vicinity.—*Quebec Mercury.*

A GIGANTIC CAMPAIGN.

The Next Movement for Major-General Sherman—Dressing the Serpent's Head—Grand March Across the Carolinas to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The capture of Savannah, which forms the brilliant culmination of one campaign, opens another campaign, the majestic outlines of which must loom up on the mind of any intelligent student of the military map. The march from Atlanta to the seaboard—a march as long as that of Napoleon from the Niemen to Moscow—is impressive rather on account of the wonderful skill and success with which an enterprise of enormous difficulty was worked out, than from any positive material results springing *directly* from it.

Before Sherman could begin effective work, it was necessary that he should secure a base and *point d'appui* for his army, and in the execution of his grand move he purposely postponed all minor enterprises until he should have achieved this.

Now of all available military lines on which to establish a base for interior operations, that of the Savannah river is the very best. Emptying into the Atlantic, its head-waters touch the great central mountain ridge dividing the eastern from the western theatres of war. A glance at the map will show that the possession of this river severs every line of railway communication between the Atlantic seaboard States and those of the Gulf. Much has been said about the baseless of the Confederacy, but until this line was held by a Union force, the South could hardly be said to be really cut in twain.

General Sherman has planted himself on this line, and is extending his bases to "hold, occupy and possess" it. To effect this needs but the capture of Augusta, and it will, doubtless, be found that this is his first objective. The possession of Augusta will complete his command of the line of the Savannah, because it will give him the interior railroad, which invested material importance as the prime centre for the manufacture of all munitions of war, will make its loss an irremediable blow to the enemy.

Given the completion of these preliminaries, it lies within the next ten days, and Sherman, turning his face northward, has before him a succession of conquests dazzling enough to fire the most ambitious imagination, and which are destined to annihilate the armed force of the Rebellion.

Sherman's *ultimate* object is nothing less than Lee's army, now held tight in Richmond by Grant. But between his present position and his ultimate destination lie the States of South and North Carolina. Now whatever in these supports the Rebellion—whether supports through which contraband of war finds entry from abroad, or depots of supplies for feeding the Rebel forces in Virginia, or railroads and rolling stock for the transportation of men and *materiel*, or capital towns whose fall brings distraction, demoralization, and dismay to the rebellious population, or negroes which form the working sinews of the Rebellion—all lie a prey to his conquering columns.

From Augusta he can swing down on Charleston, cutting every railroad on which it depends, and enveloping it as he has enveloped Savannah. This of itself will be a portentous blow at the Rebellion, for it will bruise the head of the serpent of secession in its home and hatching-place. But it will not be all; he will have his heel on that haughty State, and on the stiff necks of its rebellious population, who will be humbled and brought low. If our prisoners are still allowed to remain within the confines of this State, they will be released; if they are transferred farther north, the Rebels, becoming unable to feed them, as they are pressed upon by Sherman's advance, restricting the area from which they now draw subsistence, will have to let them go. Nor does North Carolina lie less open to our arms. And here we may confidently hope not merely for military conquests, but for moral triumphs. If Porter and Butler do not meanwhile take Wilmington—if they are able to do no more than reduce the forts at the entrance of the water highway on which it stands, which will of itself be a great gain in sealing it up for blockade runners—Sherman will certainly give it the *coup de grace*.

But there is the best reason to believe that with the capture of the capital of North Carolina, Raleigh, which Sherman will take *en route*, we shall witness a powerful spontaneous Union reaction and revival, more fatal to the Confederacy than any feats of arms, however brilliant. Finally, from North Carolina Sherman moves up into Virginia, where he joins Grant in dealing the death-blow at the Rebellion, the head and front of which is Lee's army at Richmond.

This programme may to some seem rather a wild sally of speculation than an outline of operation, actually to be realized or even in serious contemplation. And yet I venture to say it is neither more nor less than what will be done this winter—neither more nor less than what will be an accomplished fact by the opening of spring. In justification of this anticipation the two following considerations may be presented:—

1. What adequate military force can the Rebels oppose to the advance of Sherman over the lines indicated? Within a stretch of several hundred miles there is absolutely no organized military force that can offer even a show of opposition. Hardee's fugitive force numbers but fifteen thousand men, whereof nine thousand are raw militia. With this force added to the six thousand which Beauregard has at Charleston, the aggregate will still be too insignificant to do more than compel a temporary halt before Charleston and perhaps at Wilmington, thence onward the route is clear. Behind him, throughout the vast stretch of the central military zone lying between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, he leaves nothing that can harm him.

Hood's forces, thanks to the succession of telling blows administered by Thomas, has ceased to be an army, ceased to be fit for aggressive action. Indeed, if any considerable remnant of it shall escape the tenacious and remorseless clutch of Thomas, it will still be no more than the Rebels will need to cover points now menaced by advancing columns in the Southwest, and towards Mobile, etc. What remains in addition to this enumeration? Nothing but the army at Richmond, which the powerful force of Lieutenant-General Grant holds fast there. It is clear, therefore, that Sherman, so far as military opposition is concerned, has "all the world before him where to choose." If he has some work to do, it will be only what his army, "spoiling for a fight" and jubilant over the uninterrupted march through Georgia, is most eager for.

2. Putting aside, as settled, the question of opposition from the armies of the enemy, is an advance from the Savannah river, through the States of South and North Carolina practicable, simply as a problem in logistics? In other words, is it feasible as a march? Before Sherman made his march from Atlanta to the Atlantic, it might have been hazardous to answer this query in the affirmative. But the master-mind that in the month of December conducted his army from the heart of Georgia to Savannah, a distance of three hundred miles, without the loss of so much as a wagon, is equal to the task. It is the prerogative of genius to shame old impossibilities by new achievements. *Mens agitat molem.*

Napoleon, discussing the proposed passage of the Spluegen, afterwards so brilliantly executed by Macdonald, declared that the globe presents no difficulties which man cannot surmount. "Tell Macdonald," said he, "that an army can always and at all seasons pass wherever two men can set their feet." This is the spirit that animates Sherman, whose mind has, in many respects, an alliance of genius with that great commander. He has practically demonstrated his ability to perform a task of equal difficulty with that assigned him in the programme of operations above indicated, and thereby taken bond for the successful execution of what remains.

It is clear from this outline of the grand scheme now being worked out by Sherman, that the military situation in Virginia assumes a wholly new aspect and relations. The expulsion of Lee's army from Richmond, so far from being, as hitherto, a desideratum, is now an event to be prevented. Indeed, it is presumable that it will

A HORRIBLE BARBARITY IN JAPAN.—The Paris *Gaulois* has received a letter from Hallon to the effect that the Prince of Negato, having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, the criminal tribunal of Yeddo had decided that his two palaces should be razed to the ground and his servants put to death. This sanguinary sentence was approved by the Mikado and Tycoon, the spiritual and temporal sovereigns of Japan. The number of servants killed in the execution of the sentence was 120 men and 210 women and children. The Prince himself had besought the English, French, American, and Russian Ministers to intercede with the Tycoon in his own behalf, he having decided to pay all sums due.

—Several persons are digging for petroleum in the country back of Hoboken. A spring three or four miles from Hoboken is thought to indicate the existence of oil. No petroleum has yet been found.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Law Department for the year 1865, and for other Purposes.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nineteen thousand eight hundred and fifty ($19,850) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Law Department for the year 1865 as follows:—

1. For Salaries, nine thousand four hundred ($9400) dollars.

2. For Advertising, Liens, one thousand five hundred ($1500) dollars.

3. For Prothonotary's Costs, one thousand five hundred ($1500) dollars.

4. For Sheriff's Costs, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

5. For Blank Books and Stationery, four hundred ($400) dollars.

6. For Paper Books and Blanks, four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars.

7. For the Service of Subpœnas, Notices, and for Copying, three hundred ($300) dollars.

8. For Fees of Witnesses, Certified Copies of Plans and Papers, and for Description of Properties for Sheriff's Sales, three hundred ($300) dollars.

9. For Care and Cleaning of Office, and for Office Furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

10. Miscellaneous Expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

11. For Advertising, and Posting Notices of Plans of Surveys, two hundred ($200) dollars.

12. For Law Books, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

13. For Copies of Laws, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

14. For Aldermen's Costs, two hundred ($200) dollars.

15. Conveyancing, Insurance, and Recording, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

16. For Increase of Salary for the year 1864, as authorized by Ordinance, eleven hundred ($1100) dollars

And warrants shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize an Additional Loan for the Erection of a Bridge Across the River Schuylkill, at Chesnut Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the city, from time to time, such amount of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at Chesnut street, not exceeding in the whole the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates, so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of such certificates.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 20c. and upwards.
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Lace Handkerchiefs, $5 to $50.
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Men's, Women's, and Children's Handkerchiefs, all kinds and at prices very much below the present gold basis.

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CLOSING OUT,
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JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,
Would call the attention of the Public to his splendid stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
Comprising a full line of every variety of
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Suitable for
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JOHN W. THOMAS,
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USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—IN DRY Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Window Shades.—C. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, etc., to $1.50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 37½ to 62c.; Rag and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1.00; 4-4 oil Cloth, 75c. to $1.25; silk bordered Window Shades, $1.75 to $3.0; Christmas Cloakings, 25c. to 40c.; Christmas Delaines, only 25c.; Marseilles Quilts, $1 to $15; Blankets, $10 to $20; Piano and Table Covers, $4 to $8; Alpacas, all colors, 50c. to $1.00; Napa and Pequea, $1.25 to $1.50; Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, 30c. to 60c.; plain and fancy Cassimeres, 75c. to $4.00; new style Balmoral Skirts, $2 to $5; Cashmere Scarfs, $2 to $5; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.00; Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, 25c. to $1; Nubias, Scontags, breakfast Shawls, Hoods and Scarfs, 25c. to $7; Dress Buttons, 10 to 25c.; Spool Cotton, 1½c.; Skirt Braid, 1½c.; Water-proof and Beaver Cloth Cloakings, $1 to $4.50. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12-24-6t

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE
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To favor the laudable practice of making
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Green Baize,	Broche Shawls,
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Skating Skirts,	Silk Poplins,
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Skirting,	All Wool Plaids,

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AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 386 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
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Cash will be advanced when desired on consignment goods for public sale.

PORTEMONNAIES, BAGS, CHECK CASES, TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
On Friday morning,
At 10 o'clock, an invoice of Portemonnaies, Leather Bags, Purses, Check Cases, Ratchets, etc.
Also, Mechanical Toys, Building Blocks, Toys, etc.
SKATES—SKATES.
Also, fine skates for men and women.

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, Etc.,
On Saturday Morning next,
at 10 o'clock, comprising about
FIFTY HORSES,
suited to harness and the saddle.
Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, Rockaways, Phaetons, Buggy wagons, Dearborns, etc., with which the sale will commence.
Also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, whips, covers, halters, etc.
Also previous to the horses a number of sleighs, sleigh-bells, robes, etc.
No postponement on account of weather.
Sale of horses, etc., on Wednesday.
Carriages and harness at private sale.
12-27-2t ALFRED M. ISAACKNESS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE
OIL TERRITORY
FOR SALE.

One-half the land interest on Royalty, being one-eighth of all the Oil produced on a tract of land containing eighty-eight acres, and located on the west side of the Allegheny river, 2½ miles below the town of FRANKLIN, in Venango county, Pennsylvania.

On this land there are now Four Pumping Wells, producing Fifty Barrels of Oil per day. There are now Four New Wells doing down. No well bored in this vicinity has yet proved a failure.

There is room on this land for Sixty more Wells, and there will probably be Ten new Wells bored on this land during the coming spring; from all of those the purchaser of the above interest will receive one-eighth of all the Oil produced, without any of the working expenses. There have been eight new engines purchased for working this land, &c. Apply to

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,
No. 100 CHESNUT St.,
12-29- ROOM No. 17.

OFFICE OF THE
Volcanic Oil and Coal Company,
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.
The VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, of West Virginia, formed on 2000 acres of Oil Territory upon the "Great Kanawha" in Western Virginia, has been organized as follows:—
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM C. STILES, Jr.
TREASURER,
LEWIS COOPER
SECRETARY,
A. L. MASSEY.
DIRECTORS,
William C. Stiles, Jr., Lewis Cooper,
J. P. Steiner, Robert M. Gratz.
William P. Tacker,
The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby notified to pay their subscription on or before the 5th day of January, 1865.
A limited number of shares, not exceeding Six Thousand, are offered to the public at subscription price, $1 per share, up to the 5th of January, after which time no subscriptions will be taken.
COOPER & GRAFF,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS,
12-29-3trp No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

OIL! OIL!!
ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,
TO
FORM A COMPANY,
Whose property embraces some of the finest OIL TERRITORY ON OIL CREEK, just above
MAPLE SHADE WELL.
Also, 250 acres on SUGAR CREEK, Venango county.
For information, apply until January 6, 1865, to
PHILLIPS & READ,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
12-26-6trp SECOND STORY.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK
YOUTH TO THE AGED!—
BIOKRENE, OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.
This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.
The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.
BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Emaciation, Ennui.
It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the Nervous System; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the
BIOKRENE.
It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 CEDAR Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & SOWDEN, No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
12-6-[uthsa]m-rp

York World.

—The white-fish trade is growing into an im-

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

ROSE BLACKETT AND HER LOVERS.

From London Society.

"Yes, I suppose it is a good thing," said Fred Whitfield, yawning a little indifferently, considering the occasion. "You see my mother made it up, so that I don't take much credit to myself in the matter. I dare say I might have gone in and won on my own hook if I had liked; but I left it all to the old lady. She likes managing. So she and Mrs. Blackett laid their heads together, and Rose and I said yes."

"Well, Fred, you certainly are the most extraordinary fellow!" said his friend, laughing; "I don't think many people would imagine you were speaking of your marriage."

"Dessay not," returned Fred. "People go in for such a jolly lot of bosh on those occasions; they cannot understand that one should have any common sense in the matter. Time's gone by for blisses and kisses, and Cupids and arrows, and all that rubbish; and it's all very well, you know, to like the girl you are going to marry—but hang it all! one needn't make a fool of one's-self about it! I like Rose Blackett very well. She's a nice girl enough; no nonsense about her; can ride well, which is something, and plays croquet first-rate; she is good-tempered, and, I am thankful to say, without sentimentality; so we hit it off exactly; but as for being over head and ears in love, and all that stuff, I'm far too used up for anything of the kind, and she is too sensible. We marry because our mothers wish it, and because—as they wish it—we might as well marry each other as any one else. I can't say I particularly want to marry any one; but I suppose I must do my duty that way; and so you see I do it."

"All very well, Master Fred; but I cannot say I think you are in a proper frame of mind," said Harvey Wynn, "and I only hope that when I am going to be married I shall be over head and ears in love with my wife. I don't think I would let my mother make up a marriage for me, however sensible in its outlines."

"Ah! but then you are such a deuced romantic fellow," laughed Fred. "Now you see I have gone through all that, and have come out on the other side; and so I save myself no end of trouble and anxiety; and let me tell you, that is no contemptible thing to do in life, if you can."

"Just so," said Harry, "and by that reasoning the more nearly we get down to oysterdom the wiser our philosophy."

"Not a bad idea, Harvey. An oyster must have a jolly time of it till he's caught. And even then, we are all caught some time or other; so what does it matter?"

"Not much, perhaps; but I cannot say I like oyster theory. I like to live up to the fullest of my powers while I do live, and when I have worn myself out, then it is time to die. But vegetation, social or emotional, does not suit me."

"All the result of temperament and organization, my dear fellow," said Fred, languidly; "you see you have a big heart and big lungs and big muscles and a big brain, and are a son of Anak altogether. I have a weak heart and weak lungs, and more nerves than muscles, and an irritable brain which has to be kept quiet by the never-to-be-sufficiently-praised nicotine; and so emotion and excitement and all that sort of thing bore me to death; and in fact, I am not up to them, and that's just it."

"One would think you were a poor little miserable starveling to hear you talk," shouted Harvey. "A six-foot life guardsman not 'up' to anything! and the best trickster and bo-deest rider to hounds in the county! Who is talking bosh now, Fred?"

"Perhaps I am, and perhaps you are; but it's too much trouble to decide," yawned Fred lazily.

And Harvey knew that when his friend culminated to this point, there was no good in talking to him any more. Fred was on the *cui bono* school; good-hearted and honorable, generous, brave, affectionate in grain; but he had spoilt himself by the affectation of indifference, by pretending to be so terribly superior to all the weaknesses of enthusiasm or emotion, and by making believe—and it was only make-believe—that there was nothing in life worth living for. In aid of which philosophy he had put on a lazy, lounging, careless manner, inexpressibly annoying to earnest and energetic people, maintaining that the culture of nicotine, as he called it, was the only thing worth a sensible man's devotion; though he added a kind of bye alter to Bass.

His friend Harvey Wynn was a very different kind of person. Tall, muscular, broadly proportioned, his face not handsome so much as honest and strong—(Fred Whitfield was allowed to be the handsomest man in the county, and the most elegant in appearance and manner—when he chose)—full of life and spirits and animal energy and vigorous thought, impassioned in a strong manly way, and romantic too, always in earnest, and never frivolous—surely it was only by the law of contrasts that he was the friend of languid, used-up, affected Fred—only by the theory of compensation that the conventional club-man about town found anything harmonious in the country doctor who took life in heroic doses, and even then complained of inanition! But one does sometimes see these odd friendships—and Fred Whitfield loved Harvey Wynn better than he loved any human being, save, perhaps, his mother; and Harvey loved him, but with that sad kind of love which one feels for people who might be so much better than they are if they would but be their truest selves. So it came to pass that Harvey, who was to be groomsman, was invited to Fred's house for the few days now intervening before the marriage took place. He had only just arrived when they had the conversation given above; and as yet had seen neither the old lady, as Fred irreverently called his mother, nor, of course, Miss Blackett, who lived rather more than two miles from the Hawse—the Whitfields' place.

His introduction to the mother came first. She was a handsome, stately woman, with the mien and manner of a duchess—a cold, courteous, iron-hearted kind of person, who wore rich black silks and point-lace caps, and despised poverty as on a par with vice and crime. Conventional, proud, cold, worldly—Harvey understood now whence had come the flaw that run through, and so pitiably marred, the beauty of his friend's nature.

Mrs. Whitfield was very civil, though, to Harvey. She was in too good a humor about the marriage of her planning not to be civil to every one; for Rose Blackett was an heiress, owning now some thousand a year in her own right, with inheritance to come; and she was glad that she had secured so rich a prize for her son, when others, and men of higher social standing (notably my Lord Marcy Masters and Sir James Ventour), were pretendants in the same field; so that Harvey only felt in a general way the ice and iron of her nature; to himself individually she was all graciousness, of a stately sort, not to say grim.

But one thing he did see, and that was, that she was feverish and overstrained, and looked ill, and as if on the point of breaking down. His profession taught him that; besides having by nature the full use of his eyes.

"I am glad that my mother likes you, old fellow!" said Fred, when she left the table; "I know her manner so well, I can weigh to an ounce the measure of esteem she gives to any one; and I can tell you—if you care for it—that you are in class number one with her; which makes it more comfortable for me, you know. I hope that Rose will like you, too, and then we shall be all right."

"I hope so, too," said Harvey, laughing. And then they talked of other things.

The next day they went over to Lisson, where the Blacketts lived.

Mrs. Blackett was a meek, mild, inoffensive creature, with weak eyes; always dominated by the last speaker, and given to easy weeping. She had long been under Mrs. Whitfield's influence, whenever that lady choose to exert it; though, since Rose had grown up, there had sometimes been fierce collisions, when the poor lady had been put to terrific straits, not knowing which sovereign to obey. Fortunately for her, Rose was too fond of liberty to be domineering; and, so long as people would leave her alone, was content to leave them the same. So that, unless when Mrs. Whitfield annoyed her personally, and sought to curtail her individuality, as she chose to phrase it, she let her manage her mamma as much as she liked, and gave no heed to the direction which that management was taking. It was only when Fred asked her to be his wife, saying, "You see, Rose, the old ladies have made it up between them; but we can't do better, unless you are not for it," that she understood the meaning of the last few years.

"She did not care much about the matter one way or the other," she said; "she liked Fred better than either my Lord Marcy Masters, who was old enough to be her father, or than Sir James Ventour, who was half a fool;" so she said, "Yes, very well, Fred;" and there the thing rested. And that was about the extent of love-making that had been between them.

While Harvey was "making himself agreeable" to Mrs. Blackett, Fred Whitfield went out on a roving commission to look for Rose, who was never to be found, like any other young lady, in the drawing-room; but always where she had no business to be—in the stable, or by the dog-kennel, or shooting at a mark with a real pistol, as she used to say, or practising croquet, or doing something that was not needle-work or anything else essentially feminine. A turn of the scale more, and Rose would have been "fast," as it was, she was only free. Fred found her, as usual, in the yard superintending some tremendous proceedings connected with Fan and Fan's puppies, and after their first off-hand greetings (they met more like two young men than a lover and his betrothed) told her who was in the drawing-room, and asked her if she would go and see him.

"That's your friend come to see you turned off?" she asked. And Fred said yes, it was.

"Oh, very well! of course I'll go," cried Miss Rose, with just the shadow of a blush on her face; "but you know, Fred, though I don't care about such things myself, it is terribly like being trotted out for show."

"Oh! nonsense, Rose," drawled Fred. "Harvey's far too good a fellow to have any such disagreeable ideas." And they went into the drawing-room together.

Certainly Rose Blackett was a very pretty girl. Tall, graceful, and yet with a certain look of personal power about her, which some men like in women, though others repudiate; with large dark eyes of uncertain shade, and thick, rich, glossy hair of the brown that sits next door to black; small hands, now thrust into dog-skin gauntlet gloves; small feet and dainty ankles, which the looped-up purple dress and curt red petticoat showed to full advantage; dangling her hat with its sweeping feather in one hand, while sticking the other into the pocket of her short jacket with the big metal buttons, half blushing and half defiant, she was altogether a "girl of the period," after the best models of her kind; just a little too jaunty, perhaps, and a shade too indifferent, but evidently a fine-natured, pure-minded, high-hearted creature, as yet in the block, and unawakened. At a glance Harvey read it all.

"She does not love him," he said to himself, "and has never loved."

The two young men stayed to dinner on Mrs. Blackett's invitation; and at first amused, then surprised, Harvey ended by being indignant at the cavalier indifference with which Fred treated his betrothed. Indeed, the whole thing was really painful to him; it seemed to be so little earnest, and so devoid of the poetry and passion of love. And he, who thought of marriage as of an earthly heaven, and who would have given all he had in the world to be loved by such a girl as Rose!

"How often it is that people have what they don't prize, and that others would give their lives for!" he said to Fred as they drove home.

"Yes," said Fred, wearily. "Some men like love-making and all that bother; I confess I don't."

"You do not give yourself too much trouble about it," said Harvey, secretly nettled, but attempting to laugh. "Of all the indifferent lovers that ever lived I should say you were the most indifferent."

"It suits Rose," said Fred, "and I am sure I do the best I can under the circumstances. It is such a stupid position for a fellow to be in, altogether; and even Rose, though not silly, and not a bit sentimental, dislikes it as much as I do. Did you see how she blushed when she came into the room to see you?"

"I saw she looked very beautiful and rosy," replied Harvey; "but I did not notice that she was particularly embarrassed or blushing."

"No, not embarrassed; she is not the kind of girl for that; but she colored up." Which seemed to have impressed the young man as something wonderful; for he spoke of it again before they got home.

When they reached home they found that Mrs. Whitfield had gone to bed, suffering from a slight attack of fever; by the next morning she was decidedly ill; and in a short time dangerously so. It was an attack of nervous fever, and for a time her life was despaired of. Of course the marriage was put off indefinitely now, until she recovered; and as Harvey Wynn was free, not having yet made a practice anywhere, he agreed to remain in the house in close attendance, until she had passed the crisis, either of life or death.

And this was how it came about that he took up his quarters at the Hawse, and, by consequence, became well acquainted with Rose.

Rose was not merely "the jolly girl without any nonsense about her" that Fred proclaimed her, and that she ostentatiously proclaimed herself to be, in deed, at least, if not in word. Harvey, who had no love for "fast" girls, and who had the power of truth to elicit truth, soon found her out, and told her plainly that she was acting a part which neither became her nor belonged to her. It was all very well, he said, that she should like riding, and be fond of dogs and horses, and even enjoy firing at a mark—though he hoped she might never develop into a sportswoman, clever at killing pheasants or hares either; but it was nothing but affectation her trying to make herself into the bad imitation of a man, and pretending to be ashamed of herself as a true woman. Women were women, he said; and not all the big buttons or easy-going slang in the world could make them anything else; and, whatever the fast school might say, there was a grace in softness, and a power in love, and an ennobling influence in enthusiasm, not to be had in stables and hunting-fields; "and womanly work is womanly glory, Miss Blackett," continued the young doctor, warmly; "and home is not merely a 'place to sleep and feed in,' as you say, but the emblem and enclosure of woman's truest life. And all this you ought to feel strongly and enact steadily, because you are strong and steadfast."

This he said earnestly, for he was too thoroughly manly himself to uphold "as truly womanly" incapable or imperfect women; and the thing he liked the best in Rose was her power, and the dash of manliness in her, which might be turned to such noble account if she would.

"And when you have made me all these fine things," she said, her eyes kindling as she spoke, but not with enthusiasm, "what will be the good of it? Much Fred will value me! Much the world will understand me! One gets no good by such subtleties, Mr. Wynn; people do not care for them, so what is the good of them?"

"I am sorry you think so," Harvey answered, "I should have expected from one so entire as yourself, the recognition of a good, for its own sake, quite independent of the sympathy or understanding of the world."

"One must be understood by some one," she answered; "and the more one's nature is called out, the more need of a response."

Then she blushed—cheek, neck, and brow, all one burning crimson—while her eyes dropped, full of thoughts and feelings better left untold.

Harvey felt his own heart beat with strange violence while he watched the lovely face before him; but he was not a man to show what he ought to hide; so, with an effort, he drove the blood back to its calmer current, and simply answered:—"The response always comes some time in life, Miss Blackett."

She raised her eyes to his. "Is every one happy then?" she said; "is every marriage well suited?"

"There are other means of happiness besides marriage, though this is the greatest," he said; "a woman's home has generally other loves and

[*Conclusion on Seventh Page.*]

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
PHILADELPHIA, December 16, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.
12-16-stuth-11-12

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—
FRANKFORD, December 20, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.
W. H. SHAWN, Cashier.
12-20-11-2

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
12-5-1j11

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
Notice is hereby given agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.
C. S. WEYGANDT, Cashier.
12-19-3ot

MILITARY NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Principals furnished with substitutes at the shortest notice and at low prices.
JOHN MANSFIELD,
12-23-1m* Office, No. 403 LIBRARY Street, 2d story.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Also several good Fifers.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better accommodations than the army.
Pay and receive Prize Money.
Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
12-19 Major United States Marine Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,
At IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.
In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS, suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember
IVENS & CO'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. [12-7-tf

HENRY PARKER,
Nos. 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,		
BEAVER	"	"
TRICOT	"	"
HEAVY RUBBED	"	"
FROSTED BEAVER	"	"
CHINCHILLA	"	"

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-thstuftm

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which they make a specialty in their business.
ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
11-10-thstu-tf Four Doors below Continental Hotel.

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CHESNUT STREET,
12-8 OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' Sewing Machines.
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 12-9

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-19-tuth2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
At No. 14 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-26tf PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-5-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 202 CARTER Street, and No. 141 NORTH Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-23

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, in this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
2-11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"
Is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—
That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.
The principal of said loan shall be made and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income and revenue of estate and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.
RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.
Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled
"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."
And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2 4w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.
Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 21, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
12 1 9t1 Quartermaster General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 711 MARKET STREET, December 23, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for furnishing and setting up complete for use at Fort Mifflin:—
Fifty (50) IRON BUNKS, two story.
Twenty (20) " single.
Proposals must be made out upon the regular forms furnished at this office; must state the price per bound for the bunks set up, complete, and the shortest time in which they can be delivered.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-24-t31 Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 711 MARKET Street, December 27, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for delivering immediately to Camp William Penn:—
40 pieces, 3 by 8, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
24 pieces, 4 by 8, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
2000 feet, 3 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
1500 feet, 2 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 14 feet long, running measure.
1000 feet, 2 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 12 feet long, running measure.
10 0 feet Oak Lath, 2½ inches wide, 12 feet long, running measure.
5000 feet third common inch Pine Boards, 16 feet, running measure.
8 Fire Ladders, 2 of 20 feet each, 2 of 21 feet each, 4 of 16 feet each.
12 Fire Hooks, 2 of 30 feet each, 2 of 21 feet each, 8 of 13 feet each.
4 kegs 6-inch Spikes.
1 keg 40d. Nails.
3 kegs 10d. Nails.
6 kegs 10d. Wrought Nails.
The Lumber to be well seasoned, and approved after delivery by the United States Inspector.
Proposals must be made upon the regular forms, to be had at this office, and must state the shortest time for delivery.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-26-3t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest prices.
Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.
D. B. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Depot of Washington.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—
1000 Yards Cotton Canvas Duck, 26¼ inches wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.
500 Yards Enameled Cloth, 1¼ wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.
500 Pounds Curled Hair.—Sample required.
300 Front Axle-tree Bolsters 4½ inches, for army wagons.
50 Iron Axle-trees and Stocks, 2¼ inches, for army wagons.
200 Wagon Tongues not ironed.
25 Fire Boxes, 2¼ inches at large end, and 11 inches long.
100 Mortise Bars, for army wagons.
300 Body Bars for army wagons.
10 One-horse Carts.
All the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
Bidders will state prices—to include boxes and delivery—both in written and figures—the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer. Otherwise, the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
By order of
Colonel HERMAN BIGGS,
Chief Quartermaster.
GEORGE H. ORME,
12-27-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 15, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, from dealers for such of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:—
64 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 56 inches.
8 do do do 55½ do
8 do do do 49¾ do
92 do do do 47 do
4 do do do 47½ do
The above to be flanged and 2½ to 3 inches thick.
Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.
10 kegs each Hot-pressed Square Nuts, ⅜ and ⅝ inch.
36 Parallel Bench Vises.
500 pounds Borax, 25 barrels Coal Oil.
15,000 Hickory Pick Handles.
10,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.
50 Pipe Lead, 50 Pipe Bridle.
25 Blake Fuse, 25,000 feet safety Fuse.
100 dozen Axes' No. 2 sheaves, or an article equally good.
20 Reams Emery Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2.
20 do do Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.
2 barrels best Copal Varnish.
5 do Mineral Paint (in oil).
When samples are furnished, they must have the name of the bidder upon them, and be numbered to correspond with the bids.
The articles bid for, and time of delivery, must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfilment of his contract, should one be awarded him.
Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.
By order of Colonel WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.
A. J. PHELPS,
12-26-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 16, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north.
Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on its routes. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 16,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1..... $100,000
On Route No. 2..... 60,000
On Route No. 3..... 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation for, Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of rendezvous at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES,
11-19-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 26, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1865, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, properly packed and ready for transportation, of the following described quartermaster's stores, viz.:—
100 Broad Axes.
100 Cellar Axes.
50 Broad Axes, Beatty's make. Sample required.
500 Chopping Axes, do do
50 Ambulance Axles and Boxes. Length of box, 7¾ inches; diameters, 1¾ inches; 1 5-16 inch inside.
110 gross Wire Horse shoe Buckles, 25 gross ¾ inch, 25 gross ⅞ inch, 50 gross 1 inch, and 10 gross 1 inch.
85 dozen Augur Bits; 10 ¾ inch, 5 9-16 inch, 20 5-16 inch, 10 ⅜ inch, 15 ⅞ inch, 5 1 inch.
Sample required.
8 dozen Spiral Bits, No. 4, double cut. Sample required.
50 sets Bits and Braces; full set bits to each. Sample required.
3000 Horse Blankets. Sample required.
3000 Horse Brushes, wooden back, best articles. Sample required.
300 Scrub Brushes, large hand. Sample required.
500 Wall Brushes, ten knot large, do do
1000 Corn Brooms; good heavy article. Sample required.
2000 Stable Brooms; rattan. Sample required.
1000 Buret Buckles; 1¼-inch and 2-inch.
250 pounds Refined Borax.
1000 Gum Buckets, gum handles (not fire). Sample required.
2 gross Assorted Paint Brushes. Sample required.
2 dozen Varnish Brushes do do
1 gross Sash or Tool Brushes. do do
615 gross Roller Buckles, 1¾ inch, 50 ⅞ inch, 50 ¾-inch, 100 ⅝ inch, 75 1-inch, 200 1¼ inch, 50 1⅛ inch, 25 1⅜-inch, 50 2 inch.
3 00 feet Coil Chain, "O," light, for chin chains. Sample required.
2000 Halter Chains, heavy, and toes each end. Sample required.
2000 yards Enamelled Cloth, 50 inches wide, for ambulance covers. Sample required.
150 Flower Chives, 30 2-inch, 50 1¾-inch, 50 1¾ inch. Sample required.
100 Framing Chisels, 50 2-inch, 50 1¼ inch. Sample required.
100 Paper Cutters, to be made of 16-ounce cotton duck, 2½ yards wide, army standard, and 10 feet long, iron widths of material, with four hemp cords on each side, and one through each end. Sample of work required.
5000 Curry Combs, No 2's, Fiddesley make. Sample required.
200 lamp Chimneys, medium size, for coal oil lamps.
300 pounds White Lead, dry.
50 pounds Red Lead, dry.
1 dozen Butcher Cleavers, medium size. Sample required.
5000 yards Cotton Canvas Duck, 28 inches wide, Nos. 10 and 12. Sample required.
15 dozen Bayonet Scabbards.
2 bbls. Fork Handle Ferrules.
1 gross Flat Files, bastard, 4-inch. Sample required.
1 gross half round Files, assorted, 4, 6, and 14 inch. Samples required.
10 gross Hardware Files, 2 gross 2½ inch, 2 gross 4 inch, 2 gross 4½ inch, 2 gross 5-inch, 2 gross 6-inch. Samples required.
16 dozen Wood Files, 14-inch. Sample required.
200 pounds glue. do do
2500 feet Window Glass, 100 8x10, 1200 10x12, 250 12x15 inches.
6 Glue Pots and Kettles.
250 Firmer Chisel Handles. Samples required.
150 Claw Hammers, do do
100 Broadaxe Handles, hickory. do do
200 Axe Handles, hickory. do do
24 Jack Plane Handles, beech. do do
24 Fore Plane Handles, beech. do do
50 Long Fork Handles, beech. do do
50 Short do do beech. do do
100 Long Shovel Handles, ash. do do
100 Short do do ash. do do
1000 Ambulance Door Locks and Handles. Sample required.
500 Pick Handles, ash. Sample required.
200 Sledge Hammer Handles, hickory. Sample required.
700 Pick Handles, ash. Sample required.
200 Sledge Hammer Handles, hickory. Sample required.
1500 Hinge Hasps, 8-inch. Sample required.
500 do do 6-inch. do do
3700 pairs Strap Hinges, heavy; 2 000 inch, 1000 10-inch, 500 12 inch, 200 14 inch. Sample required.
4000 pairs "T" Hinges, 2000 8-inch, 1000 10-inch, 1000 12-inch. Sample required.
1000 pairs Wrought Butt Hinges, 2½x2½-inch. Sample required.
1500 pounds Curled Hair. Sample required.
200 Saw Hides, for covering Mexican Saddles, in pickle and tight barrels.
5 dozen Double Plane Irons; 1 2 inch, 1 2⅛-inch, 1 2¼-inch, 1 2⅜-inch, 1 2½-inch, Butcher's

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

ROSE BLACKETT AND HER LOVERS.

[*Concluded.*]

other duties besides the one of the husband; and at the worst there are friends."

"Friends!" she said, scornfully; "what good are friends to one?"

"You think so? I had hoped for a different verdict," said Harvey.

"Oh, you are not a mere friend," cried Rose; "at least, not the kind of friend I meant," she added, and again she blushed to the very roots of her hair.

"No; I am more the brother than the mere acquaintance," Harvey said, in a low voice, altered, too, in its tones, and deep and mellow—"your future husband's brother-friend; I am yours also, am I not?"

"I suppose so," she answered, coldly, and turned away from him, as if offended.

Something not quite so fiery as wrath, nor so happy as mirth, came into Harvey's eyes as he watched her move away discontentedly, perhaps more hurt than annoyed; but he did not follow her, and in a few moments she came back to him, smiling as usual, as if she had done battle with the evil spirit within her and had driven him out.

But when Harvey parted with her that day, she went into her own room and wept as if her heart would break; and he, for the first time in his life, felt inclined to hate Fred Whitfield, and to curse his blindness and fatuity.

Had it not been for the young doctor, Mrs. Whitfield's life would not have been worth many hours' purchase. More than once during her illness he had dragged her out of the very jaws of death, and had now so far recovered her that the wedding-day was again discussed, and only waited Harvey's sanction for the invalid to risk the fatigue and excitement consequent.

"Oh, bother the marriage!" said Fred, taking his mother's hand. "Rose is a dear, good girl, and will wait till doomsday, rather than you should risk anything, mother. There is no hurry, and we can wait quite well until you are strong, can't we, Harvey?"

"Very well indeed, I should think," Harvey answered, with an almost imperceptible dash of sarcasm in his voice; "but it is not good for your mother to be anxious; and she seems to be anxious to conclude this affair. Of course, it can be nothing to me," he added hastily. "I have no purpose of my own to serve in the delay or the conclusion."

He had though. As it was to be, it was better concluded with all decent speed, he said to himself; and then he, at least, would be out of danger. She, perhaps, needed no such precaution; and yet—those blushes of hers, and that eager tremulous face, had wakened strange thoughts in him. Hush! he must not dream such dreams. What would he think of himself, a poor, penniless, country doctor, if he came here as his friend's almost brother, and, in return for his love, broke off his marriage with an heiress, and secured her for himself? The thought brought the blood into his face, and made him loathe himself, as dishonored in soul, for even harboring such a vision.

So it was arranged that the settlements should be signed, and that the next week the marriage should actually take place, Mrs. Whitfield's health not preventing. And when Rose was told this, she wept again; and, to her mother's intense dismay, burst out with "Mamma, I will not marry Fred Whitfield!"—an announcement which that fine lady put down to insanity, as the mildest term.

The day following this decision Fred could not go over to Lisson; he was detained on some business or other at home; so the young doctor rode over, with a note containing a request for the two ladies to dine at the Hawse in the evening, seeing that on that side one was disabled, and the other detained, and no intercourse possible unless they would kindly come.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Blackett, a little nervously, glancing at her daughter, who, with her head thrown up, stood sideways to her.

"And you, Miss Blackett?" asked Harvey.

"Oh, by all means!" said Miss Rose, not quite pleasantly, at least to her mother's ears. "I want to speak to Fred very seriously."

"My dear!" remonstrated Mrs. Blackett; and then she left the room.

"What has happened?" asked Harvey, impulsively.

"Oh, nothing," answered Rose; she was standing now in the bay-window, looking out into the garden, so that her face was not seen. "I have only told mamma that I am not going to marry Fred; and she is put out."

Harvey reeled like one struck. Had his senses played him false?

"Indeed!" he then said, after a long pause; "your determination is sudden, Miss Blackett."

"Yes," she answered, with assumed carelessness; but her quivering voice and bashful eyes belied her assumption. "Now that it has come about, I feel that it will not do; and I am sure Fred will feel with me."

Again Harvey was silent. What could he say? That he thought Fred would consent to give her up, being utterly unworthy his good fortune? that he hoped he would keep her still to her word, when he hoped just the reverse? that she was doing wrong to be honest, when he loved her for it more than he had ever loved her before? What could he say? Truth and honor were on opposite sides, as sometimes happens in life; and if he said what he thought, he would say what he ought not to say. So he kept silence, and Rose was not quick enough to divine why.

While they were standing in this awkward position, both too much moved to speak, a carriage dashed up to the door, and "Mr. Norton" was announced. Mr. Norton was Rose's trustee and guardian, in a way; though that young lady had full power over her own funds, and did not in general either ask advice as to what she should do with her own, or defer to it, if given. And being of the school which "goes in" for a great many things better left alone, she "went in" for speculation on a tolerably large scale; so that, since she came of age, she had placed most of her money out at nurse, she said; but she had chosen, unfortunately for her, the most capricious nurse of all—mining property. However, she would do it; so she had no one to blame but herself. Not even smooth-spoken, cleanly shaven Mr. Norton; who had helped her, by-the-by, to more than one "good thing," in which he himself had taken shares that he generously handed over to her, after private advices received and pondered over. And when Mr. Norton came Harvey left, bearing with him the promise that the two ladies would come to dinner at half-past six precisely. As much before as they liked, but not a moment after.

When they came it was easy to see that something had happened. Mrs. Blackett was depressed, tearful; her eyes were red and swollen, her face puffed and pale; she spoke as if she had a violent cold, and in every other particular of manner and person showed that she had been weeping bitterly. Rose was flushed and excited, with a certain bravery of manner which trembled too nearly on bravado to be quite as lovely as it might have been. But she looked beautiful—perhaps more beautiful than she had ever looked in her life before; and even lazy Fred seemed struck by her, and warmed up to unwonted feeling.

After dinner she asked him to go with her into the library; for she was utterly unconventional in all she did, and would not have minded asking a prince to tie her shoe, or anything else that she might desire, being just a little touched by the self-will belonging to the heiress; and Fred assented, wondering what was up, and what she wanted. When she had shut the door, "Dear old Fred," she said, in a coaxing voice, "I want you to do me a kindness."

"I am sure I will, Rose," said Fred, naturally, and without his drawl.

"You do like me, don't you, now?"

"Why, yes, of course I do. I think you the best girl going," answered Fred, opening his eyes.

"And would not like to hurt or distress me?"

"By Jove! no," he cried. "I should think not, indeed!"

She was standing by the fire, leaning one hand on the mantle-piece, with the other just lifting her dark-blue gown over her ankle, her foot on the fender, showing her pink silk stocking, bronze slipper, and a bit of broad needlework as a flounce above.

"Well, I will take you at your word," said Rose. "I want you to give me up, Fred, and break off the marriage. Come, now, are you a good enough old fellow for that?" very coaxingly.

"Break off the marriage, Rose!" cried Fred, all in amaze. "Are you dreaming?"

"Not a bit of it," she answered, laughing a little hysterically; "quite serious and wide awake."

"But I cannot give you up, Rose," said Fred. "My mother has set her heart on the marriage; and it is so neat, too, now; and I do love you—a great deal more than I have said or shown," he added, stirred out of his affectation. "You know, Rose, how I hate the idea of sentimentality or spooneyism with any one; and I have fought off that as long and as well as I could. But I am not the indifferent beast you may think me. I do love you, Rose, and I cannot give you up."

She had turned quite pale during her lover's speech. "Well, Fred," she then said, "of course I am very much obliged to you, and all that; but I have not been playing a part, and I do not feel a bit more than I have shown; so that we are not on equal terms, if you love me as deeply as you say; and I am simply in the old way of good-fellowship. Mind that, and never reproach me hereafter; for I have told you the truth, remember. And as for your lady mother, I don't think she will make much objection when she knows all, because, dear old Fred, I am ruined."

"Good God, Rose!" cried Fred; "what on earth do you mean?"

"Well, you know I have been going in for speculating; and so Mr. Norton came down to tell me to-day that all my great expectations are come to nothing; the Bella Juanita mines are drowned; and I have not what will realize two hundred a year instead of two thousand. And so I think the question of Mrs. Whitfield's consent is settled, is it not?"

"Now, then, Rose, I will not give you up for any one in the world," said Fred in a deep voice. "My mother may say what she likes, and you may say what you like—the marriage shall go on; this day week you are my wife, come what may! I never felt how much I loved you before to-day, Rose, when there has been just a chance of losing you."

"But if I don't want to marry you, Fred?" urged Rose, touched, in spite of herself, by the unusual warmth and chivalry of the man.

"Oh, bosh!" said Fred. "You are not the girl to have been engaged for three months contentedly enough, and turn round just at the last moment, and say you don't care for the fellow. I quite understand you, Rose, dear old lassie! You think that my mother will not like the match so much now as when you had money, and that you are not the catch you were before you had lost it; and so you thought you would release me. But I will not be released, Rosey, and so I'll tell my mother when she speaks to me about it, if she takes that tone at all."

Upon which Rose did what was a most extraordinary thing in her to do—what Fred had never before seen the slightest inclination in her towards him—she flung her arms round his neck and kissed him; and then burst into a violent flood of tears, which soon passed into hysterics; when she was obliged to call the servants and Harvey Wynn.

So now the whole thing came out, both to Mrs. Whitfield and to Harvey; Fred had no idea of making mysteries and keeping secrets unnecessarily; but he noticed two things as the result of his communication, that his mother looked decidedly displeased, and as if she had made up her mind in a different direction to his, and, perhaps, with more stability; and that Harvey, whose face had lighted up with strange passion, suddenly burnt himself out, and became cold, and ashen, and "odd." But Fred Whitfield was not remarkable for penetration; so the coil coiled itself a turn tighter, and no one seemed likely to get out of the rounds, or to be free of its strands. Rose could do no more than she had done; Fred could do no less; and for once in her life his mother was powerless, and he flatly refused to obey her. His nature had been ploughed up for the first time, and the weeds had been cut down and the good seed had sprung up. Rose Blackett, however, and Harvey Wynn, were as miserable as it often falls to the lot of people to be by the virtues of another. If Fred would only have been selfish and narrow-hearted, how many days and nights of suffering would have been saved!

The time was coming very near, now; it wanted only three days to the wedding, and none but Fred was content. Mrs. Whitfield was coldly savage, and declared she would not appear at the church or breakfast either. Conditions were changed, she said, since the engagement was made; and Rose Blackett, who had once been well enough, was no fit match now for the owner of the Hawse; Mrs. Blackett was in a state of chronic tearfulness, which made her poor eyes very bad; Rose was broken up out of all likeness to her former self, and her attempts at the old high-handed "fastness" failed signally; Harvey was moody, irritable, feverish, uncertain; and the whole octave rang with an undertone of discord, which no one saw any means of preventing; it not being always possible for one's fingers to strike the true key.

The three friends were riding along the lane leading up to Lisson, Rose and Fred in front, and Harvey at some little distance behind—the lane being too narrow for three abreast. Fred was talking about Thursday next (it was Monday now) and talking naturally and lovingly—for somehow he had forgotten his drawl of late—when they heard a terrific plunging in the rear, and then a heavy fall, as Harvey's horse—a wild, fiery, nervous brute—flung him suddenly to the ground, taking him at a moment of inattention when he was riding with a slack rein and his mind far away; so that he was thrown in a second, almost at the first start and plunge the terrified brute had made—frightened at an idiot lad of the place starting up from behind the hedge, yelling and flinging his arms abroad.

In another moment Rose Blackett, throwing her reins wildly to Fred, was kneeling by his side, holding his head against her bosom, and calling him her "Beloved Harvey;" which he, stunned as he was, and unable to reply, was not too insensible to hear and understand.

The carriage was sent for from Lisson, and the poor fellow, bleeding and terribly shaken, was taken to the house to be set to rights as soon as possible; and while they were carrying him through the hall Rose turned to Fred, who stood leaning against the lintel of the door, and nearly as pale as the wounded man, but a great deal more wretched.

"It has come out, Fred," she said, laying her hand on his shoulder, the tears in her eyes, but with a more contented expression of face than she had of late. "I am very sorry for you, especially as you have seemed to like me so much more really than you did; but I cannot help it."

"You are a dear good girl, Rose," said Fred; "and I have been a fool. It serves me right. When I was master of the situation I fooled away my opportunity; and now when I would die to be loved by you, Rose, you have gone off to another." He tried to smile, but his lips quivered, and he was obliged to turn away his head.

"Never mind, Fred," said Rose. "You will find some one else better suited to you, and more worthy of you than I am; and perhaps you will come to me some day, and say, 'Rose, you have been the best friend I ever had in my life,' when you have a sweet little wife that you adore."

"I don't quite think that," said poor Fred; "but if you are happy, that will be something. At all events you are a dear good girl; and I love you more than you know of, or would perhaps believe. But that is nothing to the purpose now; I have lost you, when I might have won you if I had been wise."

They shook hands cordially, and parted; and the next day Fred left the Hawse, and soon after went abroad. Rose and he did not meet again till many years after her marriage with Harvey; and when they did, Fred was really married to the "dearest little woman under the sun," and Rose was a handsome matron, superintending her nursery instead of the kennel, and finding her children rather more interesting objects of care than Fan's puppies of olden time. She had saved altogether about four hundred a year out of the wreck of the grand Bella Juanita silver mines; and so on the whole did not do badly in life. Happiness has been found at even a lower "figure."

INSURE YOUR LIFE

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INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

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WILLIAM W. ALLEN, AGENT, No. 401 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, granting insurance of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by
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DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Proscription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectionery, in full variety, and of the best quality

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Gudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Bistnot of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

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ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

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In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 613 FOURTH Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by E. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, a Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Suspensors, Shoulder Braces, Suspenders, Crutches, &c.
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WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If e gain admiring eyes;
If is cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for foes to make amends;
If with high horn blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to know life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
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By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S *New* Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's Office, No. 814 SPRUCE STREET, price $1 cents. 4-6

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving; cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. MUNY & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. FOURTH Street. 12-6 3m

SHIPPING.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, December 31, 1864, the steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, December 31, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the ship ANSON NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on the same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and superior steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurance effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Bills Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
jan-6f No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW FREIGHT LINE FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 2 P. M.

For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-10 3m No. 240 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERpool, landing at Queenstown, Cork Harbor. The new known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
KANGAROO, Saturday, December 31.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, January 7.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 14.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 00 Steerage.....$50 00
First Cabin to London 110 00 Steerage to London.... 60 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 120 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 120 00 Steerage to Hamburg.. 74 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $150, $170, $180. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those wishing to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 191 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 1347 DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.— PASS.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express.....3 00
At 11:30 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....2 25
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....2 25
At 12:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).....1 75
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket.....2 25
2d Class do.....1 50
At 11½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket.....2 25
2d Class do.....1 50

For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 8 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Bordentown, Florence, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 and 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11½ P. M. The 3:30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows—
At 11:15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express.....2 00
At 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York.....2 25

The 6:45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sunday excepted.

For Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Great Bend, Manunka Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7:15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk at 2:30 P. M.

For Lambertville at 5 P. M. on Saturdays only.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M., and 12 midnight.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Whitehall, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 7, 9 A. M., 5, 6, and 8 P. M.

☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed to each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No 3 WALNUT street. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7, 10, and 11:30 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A sap memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.

When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 256 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5 tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES—New Arrangement.—On and after TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut street Pier as follows:—

For Cape May and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate places south of Glassboro at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Glassboro at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Cape May at 6 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.
" Millville at 8:10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" Bridgeton at 7 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
" Salem at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
" Woodbury at 7, 8:47, and 9:47 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and 6:10 P. M. to Camden only.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY Will attend to all the usual branches of Express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country any articles entrusted to them. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. [11-1]

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, NASHVILLE, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.

ARRANGEMENTS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 14, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, S. E. corner THIRD and T. THIRD Street, above Wheatpaper, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
At 9:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 1:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6:45 P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.
At 4:30 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
At 5:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Bethlehem at 6:30 and 10:07 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.
Doylestown at 6:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Lansdale at 6:10 A. M.
Fort Washington at 7:30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 116 S. THIRD Street.

9-29 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD, TIME TABLE

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 8:30 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7:30, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M.; 2:10, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 9:40, and 10:40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8½, 11:05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7:30, 8 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½, and 9 P. M.

The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8:30, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8:30, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent.
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Sunbury and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 6:05 A. M., and Pottsville at 5:35 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., Pottsville at 2:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Mail train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M., and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight and 1:30 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West.

Mail train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:00 and 8:00 A. M., passing Reading at 9:45 and 10:20 A. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M.

Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7:45 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., returning from Tuscarora at 8:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:15 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1:20 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7:40 A. M., and 5 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and excursion tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SE

FOURTH EDITION

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

The Great Victories of Stoneman and Burbridge.

BATTLE LASTING THIRTY-SIX HOURS,.

Twenty-Four Cannon and Many Prisoners Captured.

GEN. BURBRIDGE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Battles at Bristol, Marion, Glade Springs, and Saltville.

BRECKINRIDGE DRIVEN INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

The Immense Destruction of Property.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The *Star* has the following:—

The following report of General Burbridge's operations has been received by the War Department:—

Despatch from General Burbridge.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., December 18, 1864.—I have the honor to report that my mounted force, four thousand strong, in conjunction with General Gillem's Brigade, the whole under command of Major-General George Stoneman, marched from Bean's Station on the 12th of December at daylight.

They met Duke's Brigade at Kingsport, where he was drawn up to oppose the crossing of the Holston river. I sent two regiments to support General Gillem, who flanked the enemy, routing him, and killed, wounded, and captured one hundred men and a wagon train, and pursued to Bristol. He attacked that place at 3 o'clock in the morning, capturing the town, with two hundred and fifty prisoners, two trains of cars, five engines, and immense quantities of stores.

I learned that Vaughn was at Zollickoffer, twelve miles below, and marched to attack him, but he slipped away in a dense *fog*, and made for the salt works.

I discovered his flight in time to head him off at Abington, which place I captured on the night of December 14, taking one gun, a large amount of stores, and an engine with some rolling stock.

General Gillem continued the pursuit of Vaughn, coming up with him at Marion, driving him from a strong position, and capturing fifty prisoners.

I sent Colonel Brown's Brigade to the support of General Gillem, who again came upon the enemy at Mount Airy, and drove him in confusion, capturing some prisoners and seven pieces of cannon, and a large wagon train.

Colonel Brown, with his brigade, later in the day, charged the Rebel home guard of Wytheville, capturing five pieces of cannon and eight caissons.

Major Harrison, of the 12th Kentucky, who had been detached, by order of General Stoneman, with three hundred picked men and horses, struck the Virginia Railroad on the 15th of December, near Glade's Spring, cutting it and capturing two trains of cars. He then got in Vaughn's front, and continued along the line of the road, destroying all the bridges and depots as far as Wytheville, a large amount of rolling stock, and the great iron works near Marion.

Colonel Brown destroyed the bridges for ten miles above Wytheville, when the expedition started on its return, the men and horses being entirely worn out.

Near Marion I came upon Breckinridge, who was following Colonel Brown, and an engagement of *thirty-six hours* ensued, at the close of which Breckinridge retreated towards Saltville, but Colonel Buckley, with a brigade, having got in his rear, forced him in confusion towards North Carolina.

Colonel Buckley effectually destroyed the lead mines near Wytheville on the night of the 20th.

After some resistance our united forces captured and destroyed the salt works, with eight pieces of cannon.

The expedition has been entirely successful, and the damage will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond.

The salt works and lead mines are in ruins, and cannot be repaired during the war. My forces are now at this place and safe. I will send you a detailed report by mail.

(Signed) S. T. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

FIFTH EDITION

WILMINGTON

NEWS DIRECT FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

A Bearer of Despatches Arrived.

THE BOMBARDMENT STILL GOING ON.

The agent of the Associated Press sends the following:—

WASHINGTON, December 29, 2 P. M.—I have just this moment arrived here on the steamer *Bat*, which vessel also brings Lieutenant Preston, bearer of despatches from Admiral Porter. I am much surprised to hear the report prevalent of the abandonment of the expedition against Wilmington. It is not true. When I left, the fleet was still bombarding Fort Fisher. The despatches sent yesterday from Fortress Monroe were correct.

FROM ALABAMA.

Despatch from Admiral Lee.

HE DESTROYS A FORT AT CHICKASAW.

Hood's Army Broken Up.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—A despatch to the Navy Department, from Rear-Admiral Lee, dated flagship *Fairy*, Chicknsaw, Ala., December 27, says he has destroyed a new fort at that point and all the enemy's visible means of crossing the Tennessee, below Florence, and on Tuesday blew up two caissons and destroyed two field pieces there, knocking one into pieces and the other into the river.

Several transports with supplies for General Thomas arrived at Chicksaw on the 27th. It was found from the General's despatches that Lee's movement had been in good time to meet those of the General.

The Admiral says:—Hood's army is reported broken up, and its parts cannot cross at or below Florence, unless the river falls seriously. It is now falling, which made it impracticable to-day to reach the crossing which the enemy is said to be using above Little Muscle Shoals, six miles above Florence.

A Family Murdered.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Three members of the family of John M. Roose, of Derfield, Warren county, were murdered in their beds on Monday night by some unknown persons. Two others were badly wounded.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Stocks are dull and lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 46⅝; Illinois Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 77½; New York Central, 115; Reading, 114¼; Hudson River, 116½; Clarion Company, 36; Missouri 6s, 64½; Erie, 84¾; Michigan Central 117; Coupons 1881, 110½; Five-twenties (new issue) 107½; Ten-forties, 107½; Treasury Seven-thirties, 110¾; One-year Certificates 96⅝.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour is firm, at $11 87½ for Western extra. Wheat dull, at $2 28@2 30 for white. Corn steady. Whisky steady, at $1 22. Provisions are heavy. Groceries firm.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNIE D'ARCY.—This young Philadelphia candidate for histrionic honors will make her *debut* at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, as "Julia" in the *Hunchback*, and on Saturday evening as "Pauline" in the *Lady of Lyons*. Annie d'Arcy is a young lady of fine figure and presence—an expressive and pretty countenance, and at the rehearsal to-day made a decidedly favorable impression. She is a young lady of considerable promise, and we trust she will be honored with a good audience each evening. She is *not* Mrs. Anne d'Arcy, or Miss Annie Lonsdale, as some persons imagine. She will make her first attempt upon any stage to-morrow evening.

JOHN B. GOUGH has educated our people to laugh, and as laughing is a most healthful exercise, and we cannot always have John B. to excite our risibilities, we are glad to greet any one in our midst who has this same talent largely developed. Next to the above illustrious delineator of human nature we believe the Rev. Mr. Willits stands, and all who hear his lecture on "Sunshine" to-morrow night and don't laugh, ought to have their money returned, and be written down as incorrigible.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—LAST NIGHT OF "ALADDIN."—This evening *Aladdin* will be performed for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Library (at their Hall, N. Sixth street). This will be the last night of *Aladdin*, and this fact alone should fill the house. The noble charity that is to be aided by the funds raised this evening is worthy of every consideration. There will probably be a very full house, and we advise all to go to the theatre early this evening. Remember the benefit to-night.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke's *American Cousin* fills the house every night; so does everything that Mr. Clarke plays.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTED PRINCIPAL.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seventh School Section, Miss Mary J. Fales was elected Principal of the Southwestern Girls' Grammar School, and Miss Susan Whitney, late of the Northwestern Girls' Grammar School, elected first assistant in the same school. The young ladies are every way qualified for the positions; better selections could not have been made.

EMANCIPATION ANNIVERSARY.—The Second Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation will be celebrated, under the auspices of the Banneker Institute, in National Hall, on Market street, on Monday evening. H. H. Garnett, Frederick Douglass, and other gentlemen will address the meeting. Music will be furnished by the band from Camp William Penn.

THE PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—At a meeting of the Press Club, held yesterday afternoon, the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—President, Thomas M. Coleman; Vice-Presidents, Charles C. Wilson and Caspar Souder, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, D. B. Williamson; Recording Secretary, William H. Fisher, Jr.; Treasurer, E. W. C. Greene. The following is the Board of Directors, elected at the same time:—John Russell Young, Mr. Julius Hein, H. A. Wetherill, Thompson Westcott, S. E. Cohen, E. C. Wallace, A. W. Frick, John D. Watson, S. N. Waslow. The Club is now in a most flourishing condition, having over fifty members. In a short time, the Committee having charge of the subject of Public Lectures will announce the names of the gentlemen selected. Essays continue to be read by the members of the Club at each meeting upon topics connected with the profession.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—A series of lectures are about to be commenced by Dr. Packard, at the Hall of the College of Physicians. The late Dr. Mutter, a few years before his death, offered his museum, illustrative of surgery and surgical pathology, and the sum of thirty thousand dollars in trust, to the College of Physicians, on condition that, within a specified period, it would erect a fire-proof building, and carry out certain details for the preservation and increase of the museum. This liberal and munificent offer was accepted by the College, and in due time the main condition of a fire-proof building complied with. The edifice stands at the corner of Locust and Thirteenth streets. It was erected by the members of the College, who subscribed, with a few exceptions, all the funds for the purpose. Not a dollar was granted by Dr. Mutter to this end in his devise. He specified the manner in which the interest of the thirty thousand dollars was to be spent, viz., in additions to his museum, in the pay of a curator and of a lecturer, to be appointed annually by the College. This institution is further enriched by a large and growing library, the chief contributors to which are Dr. Betton and Dr. Samuel Lewis.

COINAGE AT THE MINT.—The report of the operations of the Mint and its branches for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1864, shows that the coinage of the year, although not so large as in some former years, exhibits, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country, a satisfactory increase over the coinage of 1863.

The amount of bullion received in value at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year was as follows:—Gold, $23,986,989 92; silver, $933,818 55; total deposits, $24,920,808 47. From this total a deduction must be made for the bullion redeposited, or bars made at one branch of the Mint and deposited at another for coinage. Deducting the redeposits the amount will be $24,012,741 49.

The coinage for the same period was as follows:—Gold coin, $21,649,345; unparted and fine gold bars, $2,333,403 31; silver coin, $548,214 10; silver bars, $301,872 80; cents coined, $163,800; total coinage, $25,296,635 36; number of pieces of all denominations coined, 46,983,396.

Since the commencement of coinage in 1797 the value of gold coined has been $777,421,471; of silver, $133,804,937.

THE FIRE HORN SUIT.—The fireman's horn that was lost so naturally at Atlanta, and found so singularly in Philadelphia, as stated in THE TELEGRAPH a few days since, has been formally disposed of by Alderman Welding. There was no further evidence developed. The man who sold the horn in this city could not be found. He left for Baltimore after securing his eighty dollars, and has not been heard from since. Mr. Welding ruled that there was no evidence to prove that the horn had been stolen. It was the property of a corporation in an unfriendly city, captured by the United States troops, and as all corporations belong to the State in which they are legalized, the horn was the property of the United States Government, who came into possession of it by the right of the capture of Atlanta. As the Government did not claim it, it was returned to the gentleman who purchased it here. He is Mr. Bechtel, of the firm of Bechtel & Erne, Arch street.

"WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE."—It is not doubted that there are several sewing machines extant that are little better than none, yet there is a wide difference between what are regarded "first-class," which any one will appreciate by examining and comparing. For some months past the praises of the celebrated "Florence" machine, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, have been upon almost every tongue, and it is very certain that these encomiums are not without foundation. The "Florence" performs all that any other sewing machine has ever attempted; performs it more neatly, and with less labor; every one is provided with a Barnum Self-sewer, free of charge, and sold with a guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or the money to be refunded to the purchaser. Buy the "Florence," by all means.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT our Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, we are selling it in large amounts, daily, at *reduced prices, much below present cost of production*; our purchases having been made *for cash, at the lowest prices of the season*, we are enabled to offer customers the advantages thereby secured. Our assortment is full and complete, our goods *new, fresh*, and *fashionable*, equal to any made to order, and sold so much lower in price as to astonish those who usually procure their clothing in that way. An examination invited.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street,
BERKEIT & CO.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.—Those who have not subscribed to all of their oil stock have a short time to finish up, as there will soon be no more to sell—this year. Those who have anything to do this year must be up and doing, for, as they say in the prize ring, "time up," consequently everything must be done before old Time "throws up the sponge." Now is the best time to visit Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price Clothing Store, under the Continental, and get a choice suit of clothing before their counters are too much depleted. Everything must be closed this week—except our umbrellas.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 518 Chesnut street.

BUY YOUR COAL OF A. S. BOTTER, Northern Yard, Northwest corner of Eighth and Master; or, Central Yard, No. 308 N. Broad above Vine street. Very best quality sold at both yards. Try it!

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 518 Chesnut street.

HOLIDAYS.—A splendid assortment of Photograph Albums, just the thing for holiday presents, all sizes and improved styles at B. F. Reimer's popular Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

COMPLIMENTARY.—My hair is now restored to its youthful color, I have not a grey hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald. This is the testimony of many who have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every druggist sells them.]

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.	CABINET ORGANS
PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	For sale only by	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember spean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

DESIRABLE PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ELI HOLDEN

Invites an examination of his beautiful and varied collection of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY and CLOCKS, which have been manufactured and arranged with much care.

No. 708 MARKET Street,

12-22-thsm6m PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,

HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ESPECIALLY FANCY SILVER WARE, Suitable for 12 22 HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

FINE JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS, At M. BRENNAN'S New and Elegant Store, No. 903 S. EIGHTH Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

A large and splendid stock of all the latest and most elegant designs, comprising in part

FINE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.

FINE GOLD, CORAL, AMETHYSTS, AND OTHER STYLES OF JEWELRY.

A handsome variety of Solid Silver and Plated Ware, BANDSOME BRONZES, &c., &c.

We would respectfully invite our friends and the public to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Prices very low. 12-17-1m

13 13 13
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Dia. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS, LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS, GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS, GENTS' EXCURSION BAGS, FINE GOODS, AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

RETICULES, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and everything useful for the Traveler and Excursionist. A large stock, suitable for Presents.

JAMES E. BROWN,
TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURER,
No. 708 CHESNUT ST.,
12 16 1m Opposite Masonic Hall.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S PATENT BABY-TENDER, OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS, AT THE HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, No. 922 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

NEW GAMES AND PUZZLES.

The Rabbit in the Garden of Flowers, FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, $1 00.

THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON, PALACE OF SANTA CLAUS, AND DOMINOS,

Nine Games and fifty Puzzles, for persons of all ages, $1 25, AND THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, AND HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT,

Nine Games and nine Puzzles, Historical, for persons of all ages, $1 50, are three beautiful Christmas Presents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., No. 715 MARKET Street, SMITH, ENGLISH & CO., No. 23 N. SIXTH Street. 12-20

CHARLES RUMP, POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER, No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA. Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Cases, Pocket Books, Satchels, Cigar Cases, Money Belts, Work Boxes, Canes. Bankers' Cases. Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

ESTATE OF PATRICK CALLAHAN, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration to the Estate of PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said decedent will make payment to, and all persons having claims against the same will present them to MARTIN CALLAHAN, Administrator, Or to his Attorney, No. 415 South THIRD Street. GEORGE S. DOUGHERTY, No. 517 PRUNE Street. 12-13-m-5t

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of DIAMOND JEWELRY, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less prices than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER, No. 902 CHESNUT Street, Who will give the highest cash prices. 12-6-1m ALSO, Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL,
No. 22 N. SIXTH Street,

Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and Imported WATCHES, Gold and Silver. GOLD JEWELRY of the latest styles. HANDSOME SILVER WARE. Warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents. G. RUSSELL, 12-20-tf No. 22 N. SIXTH Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-PLATED WARE, Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Ladies' Watches, Gents' Watches, Boys' Watches, American Watches, English Watches, Swiss Watches, Gold Vest Chains, Gold Chatelaine Chains, Gold Neck Chains, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, Gold Toothpicks, Gold Thimbles, Gold Armlets, Gold Beaded Studs, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Watch Keys, Gold Pins, Gents', Gold Pins, Ladies', Gold Pins, Mosaic, Gold Pins, Chatelaine, Gold Ear Rings, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Scarf Pins, Gold Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Gold Lockets, Gold Chains, Gold Watch Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Fruit Knives, Silver Fob Chains, Silver Vest Chains.

SILVER PLATED WARE, Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Card Receivers, Butter Dishes, Syrup Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, Breakfast Casters, Dinner Casters, Pickle Castors, Spoon Holders, Waiters, Urns, Salt Stands, Gobiets, Cups, Call Bells, Napkin Rings, Fish Knives, Pie Knives, Ice Cream Knives, Cake Knives, Crumb Knives, Children's Knives, Children's Forks, Children's Spoons, Oyster Ladles, Soup Ladles, Table and Dessert Spoons, Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons, Tea and Dinner Forks.

PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

D. W. CLARK, No. 602 CHESNUT Street.

N.B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workman, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-1y

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clock Establishment, S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a. AGENCY FOR THE PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS, A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c. ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS. CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. Clock Trimmings of every description. 1-13-1y

AMUSEMENTS

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,

Will deliver his amusing Lecture on SUNSHINE; OR, THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS, Before the Young Men's Christian Association of Philad'a, On FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL. TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

To be had at Martien's, No. 605 Chesnut street, at the Book Stores, &c.

A limited number of Tickets for Reserved Seats can be had at Martien's at Fifty Cents each. 12-22-2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 29, the charming and versatile young actress, LUCILLE WESTERN, will appear for the last time as MIAMI, in Buckstone's romantic Drama entitled GREEN BUSHES. To conclude with the popular Irish Drama of IRELAND AS IT WAS. TO-MORROW, BENEFIT of LUCILLE WESTERN, when she will appear as DON CESAR, and KATHERINE, in TAMING THE SHREW. Box Office open from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN, LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 29, BENEFIT OF THE ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY FROM THE HALL N. SIXTH STREET, AND LAST NIGHT Most positively, Of the revival of the Grand Romantic Musical Pantomimic Spectacular Drama, ALADDIN; ALADDIN; ALADDIN; ALADDIN; ALADDIN; ALADDIN; ALADDIN; ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP, OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP, OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP, OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

Upon this grand occasion, by the kind permission of Messrs. ALLISON & HINCKLE, OF CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE, Mr. JULES STRATTON Will appear between the pieces, during the beautiful song, VIVE L'AMERICA. Mr. DICK PARKER Will also appear in one of his popular BANJO SOLOS. Aladdin will be presented with all its NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, New and Magnificent Scenery, New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, &c., and with every available but made it such a GREAT SUCCESS DURING THE SUMMER SEASON. Great Success during the Summer Season. The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Screaming Farce YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, first appearance upon any stage of ANNIE D'ARCY, AS JULIA, In Knowles' Fine, THE HUNCHBACK. ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 31, TWENTIETH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when ALADDIN will be presented for the last time positively. MONDAY EVENING, January 2, first appearance of the WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 30 and 31, FIRST APPEARANCE UPON ANY STAGE OF ANNIE D'ARCY, AS JULIA, In Sheridan Knowles' beautiful five act Play, THE HUNCHBACK, and on SATURDAY EVENING, AS PAULINE, In Bulwer's absorbing Play, the LADY OF LYONS.

CARD FROM THE DEBUTANTE.

I have noticed in the public journals, and have been informed by many of my friends, that my name has been confounded with that of Mrs. Anne d'Arcy, professionally known as Miss Anne Lonsdale, and as such a report is calculated to lead the public into error, and further, as I wish to depend upon my merits alone for success in my undertaking, I feel that it is due to every one concerned to correct this popular mistake. Simply, then, I am not Miss Anne Lonsdale, nor have I any connection whatever with that lady; and while (I have been informed) Miss Lonsdale has appeared repeatedly before the Philadelphia public, my appearance to-morrow evening will be my first attempt upon any stage. Hoping that a generous public will give credit where credit is due, I subscribe myself Their most obedient servant, ANNIE D'ARCY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
THE DOUBLE BILL REPEATED.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), December 29, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN;
Asa Trenchard.....J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry.....J. S. CLARKE
Due notice will be given of "The Toodles."
FRIDAY, BENEFIT of J. S. CLARKE. Seats secured six days in advance.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF EDWIN FORREST.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, EDWIN FORREST, EDWIN FORREST, EDWIN FORREST. LAST TIME THIS SEASON, LAST TIME THIS SEASON, AS JACK CADE, In Judge Conrad's great Tragedy of JACK CADE; OR, THE KENTISH REBELLION.
Marianne.....MADAME PONISI
Clifford.....MR. JOHN MCCULLOUGH
FRIDAY, December 30, BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF EDWIN FORREST, when he will appear as DAMON, IN DAMON AND PYTHIAS. CHRISTMAS WEEK, doors open at half past six, and the performance commences precisely at HALF-PAST SEVEN, AND CONCLUDES AT TEN O'CLOCK, to enable parties at a distance to return home by the regular trains.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
NOTWITHSTANDING THEIR GREAT SUCCESS, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS, are compelled to announce as their LAST NIGHTS, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, in consequence of the hall having been pre-engaged. Large and brilliant assemblages of the elite of society propronounce PHOTOGRAPHIANA the most unique, novel, pleasing, [illegible] DELIGHTFUL, AND CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT ever submitted to public patronage. Everybody finds something among among these Living Photographs of Eccentric Characters to laugh, suprised, and talk about. Photographiana is full of excellent SONGS, DANCES AND COMICALITIES. Doors open at 7 o'clock; begin at 8. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. 12-26-2t*

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE). GALA TIME AT THE CIRCUS DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK. The great Sagrinee Family, the Nicole Troupe, Young Nicole, Talleon Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. T. King, Messrs. Young, Charles Reed, F. H. Rosston, Kennedy, Saunders, Bachelor, and the entire troupe of artists, equestrians, stradlers, gymnasts, ponies, horses, &c., &c., will appear in gay, grand, great, glorious, gratifying, gymnastic, gorgeous, piquant, perfect, peculiar, picturesque, prepossessing, pleasure-giving scenes of fascination, delight, astonishment, and joy, bringing the enchanting muscles into full play, and fully dispelling the spleen. PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING during the Christmas week, commencing at 2½ and 7:45 o'clock. JOCKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE, will be produced upon the stage on Tuesday evening, 27th instant. ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $3 and $6, as to size and location. Get your tickets during the day at all times.

CHRIST REJECTED.

This Admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, Together with the entire collection of the Institution. Admission, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-6m*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission. Admission 26 cents; Season Tickets $1 [illegible] 11-29-1m